THE MOUNTAINEER.

"DO WHAT IS RIGHT, LET THE CONSEQUENCE FOLLOW!"

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Original Poetry.

REMINISCENCES OF YOUTH.

BY JOHN LYON.

The thoughts of infancy and childhood seem
Like dreams that vanish, at our waking hours;
But boyhood's memory is a living theme,
More fresh than manhood's sage, improven powers.

The smile parental approbation gave,
The pedant's birch that o'er the truant played;
The shallow brook, where oft we stem'd the wave,
Or played at hide and seek around the glade.

The tempting treasure of the ripened fruit,
The yellow cream the cupboard hid from view,
The stolen sugar, and the quick pursuit,
When grandma threatened theft's deserving's due.

The giant thoughts by emulation sown,
How great we would be, as our parents taught,
Graved, fairy scenes of life, with pleasure strewn
Without a thorn, to pain youth's blissful thought.

The burning fever of a guileless heart
That longed for something love had nameless made,
Which we could feel, but words could ne'er impart,
Of what we thought of ev'ry pretty maid.

The old church-yard that stood upon the hill,
Where round the grave-stones oft we read
[illegible]
The favors granted that no toil had won,
The praise or blame we earned for good or bad;
The tricks we played, the races we had run,
The proud contentions, or the grief we had.

These, these are all, still like an evergreen,
That haunts the memory of our boyhood spheres,
That age remembers with reflections keen,
Than later actions of our ripened years.

Life's immortality is youthful mind,
Maturer thought dies with the present day;
Age soon forgets, and leave our powers to find
Our pleasure, in the dotage of decay.

Selections.

STORY OF A MISER.

Michael Baird (or Bear, as he was sometimes called), who lived near Little York, Pennsylvania, was a miserable miser. His father left a valuable farm of five hundred acres in the vicinity of York, with some farming and household articles. He kept a tavern for a number of years, married and raised four children. He accumulated an immense estate, which he reserved so tenaciously that he never offered a dollar for the education of his children. He was never known to lay out a single dollar in cash for any article he might be in want of; he would find some person who would barter with him for something he could not conveniently sell for money. He farmed largely, and kept a large distillery, which he supplied entirely with his own grain. He kept a team for the conveyance of his whisky and flour to Baltimore, where, when he could not sell for money at a price to suit him, he bartered for necessaries for his family and tavern. In this way he amassed an estate worth four hundred thousand dollars. Such was his attachment to money that he never was known to credit a single dollar to any man. Upon the best mortgage or other security that could be given, he would not lend a cent. He never invested one dollar in public funds, neither would he keep the notes of any bank longer than he could get them changed. He deposited his specie in an iron chest, until it would hold no more. He then provided a strong iron hooped barrel, which he also filled. After his death his strong boxes yielded two hundred and thirty thousand dollars in gold and silver.

The cause of his death was as remarkable as the course of his life. A gentleman from Virginia offered him twelve dollars a bushel for one hundred and ten bushels of clover-seed; but he would not sell it for less than thirteen dollars, and they did not agree. The seed was afterwards sent to Philadelphia, and was sold for eleven dollars per bushel, bringing in the whole five hundred and fifty dollars lost thus the Virginian had offered for it. On receiving an account of his sale, he walked through his farm, went to his distillery, and gave directions to his people. He then went to his wigwam house and hung himself.—*Belmont Republican.*

A CALIFORNIA LOVE LETTER.

A copy of a letter that was picked up in the street in Marysville, California, not long since:

"Mariesville july fore 1859.

"Dear Cate you know I luv you mor an any other Girle in the World, and wats the Rezen you always want me to tell you so. I no you are almost gittenn tired of waitin for me. I no you luv me fit to brake your hart. I no we ort to git marrid but how kin we if we kant—ss! Wat's the use in tinkin about it. I thort wen i sold my mule that i wud hav nough to pay the precher and bi you nice goun But i tried mi luk at poker and got strapt the first nite. Cate, you never played poker—in korse not. Wel, its a confounded mity nice game as long as you kin sit behind a smoral par, but wen you kant get a par, the pots gone. I luv you so much Cate that i allmost hav a notion to sel me 1 horse wagin an buck a nite or 2 at farrow, but how kin i—ss! My whol wagin wudnt fetch more an fore or 5 good staks, ile go back to the mounting an work an dig an swet an do everything i kin to git mony to git maried. i ant anyways gelus Cate, but pleze dont hug and kiss and sit on J——n B——s lapp any more. you no he aint worth shuks. he kant drink more an 3 horns thont gitting tite; i can stand up under 50. You know I can lick him 2, and hav dun it and can du it agin. But i aint a bit gelus, i kno i ort to git marrid long ago, leven years is rether a long time to kort a girl, but Ile have you yit Cate.

"Good by, till next we meet,

"Your Affeckunate Lover.

"D——G——.

"N B Good by agin, Run that feller of.

"2th P S I'm not a bit gelus, Cate, dont let him come about the house."

A PLEA FOR THE CHILDREN.

"I don't know what on earth to do with the children," say nine out of ten people. "They are getting so mischievous we can't have them in the house; the back yard is too small for them to play in, and if you let them loose in the street they come back with the slang words and roguish tricks of half the young scamps in the neighborhood piled on their own. I don't really see what's to be done!"

What's to be done! It certainly is a question of doing. The poor things must do something, and whether it is mischief or not, depends very much on yourself, my dear [illegible] are like little lightning their lonesome youth. Keep them busy, employ their roving minds and restless fingers, and if you are tempted to get out of patience, remember the tortures you yourself used to endure as a child, when your parents compelled you to "sit still and be quiet!" Little people were never made to be quiet. Time enough for that when their hair is streaked with the first silver threads. Give them something to do; encourage their small enterprises, and they will be contented enough. Don't leave them to the risks of a street education. No matter if your yard is not so large as the Central Park, it must be small indeed if there is not room for a few plants and flower-seeds. Make the children miniature agriculturists—allot them each their space. The lessons of care, and patience, and forethought they will learn there may one day be of infinite usefulness to them. Let them see that you sympathize with their pursuits—teach them that "father" is never too busy to listen to their questions and conjectures. When the beacon-light of home burns with a steady and love-replenished glow, there is little danger that the fitful blaze of the world's temptation will ever outshine its calm luster. The greatest mistake of all, however, is to believe that children can be happy without employment, or that the constant "Why?" of their inquiring eyes and voices can be put off with "Go and sit down," or "Children shouldn't ask questions!" If children are not to be allowed that privilege, who, is, we should like to know? Again we say, give them something to do, and don't scold at them for doing it.

A TOUCHING STORY.

When Garibaldi was reviewing his troops at Palermo, he observed a small, pale, and beardless boy, who had scarcely strength enough to raise his musket to his shoulder. He inquired his age, and the boy answered, with a blush, "seventeen," although, in fact he did not appear more than fourteen. The General complained to Major Sicoli that the Piedmontese should send him such recruits, and added, with humor, "and the next thing, I shall be charged with the abduction of minors."

Garibaldi gave orders that the young volunteer should be sent back with some others who were found in the same condition, by the next steamer; but when the moment of departure arrived, the young volunteer was nowhere to be found. All that was known of him was that his christian name was Quinto, and that he was the son of a lawyer in Milan. But he slank away, scampered across the fields, gained the rough road to Messina, and followed on till he caught up with the army of Medici. In the action at Barcelona, Quinto watched his chance till one of the men fell; he then seized the fallen man's accoutrements, and bounded forward into the thickest of the fight.

When Garibaldi arrived, he visited the wounded, and among them found poor Quinto, who, with much embarrassment, told his story. "And thavy the way, you little rascal," said Garibaldi, smiling, "that you have got yourself maimed. Where is your wound?" At this question Quinto lost countenance, but replied, "In the back, General." "Oh! oh!" said Garibaldi, with a smile of pity. "You see now, *caglione*, that war is no child's play. I hope the wound is not dangerous!" "Oh, no, only a spent ball." Garibaldi went away with a shrug of the shoulders. In the back! The poor boy understood the insinuation only too well, and when the general was gone he rolled on his bed of straw, shedding tears of rage and humiliation.

At a critical moment, in the battle of Melazzo, when the Dictator was engaged in a hand-to-hand fight in his own defence, he saw suddenly reappear at his side, the young volunteer he had left the evening before at the hospital. "What, that *gamin* again!" exclaimed Garibaldi. But at the same moment, the poor boy made an effort to show his bleeding breast, and crying, "This time, General, it is the good side!" fell dead at Garibaldi's feet.

DYSPEPSIA AMONG FARMERS.

It is a notorious fact, that indigestion prevails more extensively among the farming population of the West than among any other class. Why is this? They certainly take any reasonable amount of exercise, and that too in the open air, and in the broad sunlight. Their houses are well ventilated, and by their isolated situation free from the many unhealthy influences of a pent up city.

We think if our farmers will pause for a moment and look this matter gravely in the face, they will discern the cause of the prevalence of this mother of most maladies, among them to be:

1. The constant use of salt meat, particularly salt pork. It is well known that this abominable swine's flesh, fried in its own filthy grease, constitutes the "staff of life" in nearly every farmhouse in the Mississippi valley. Hog and hominy are household gods, and according to the Hoosier's creed, indispensable to man's existence.

2. The use of coffee. The faithful western housewife serves it up "strong and good," morning, noon and night. Reader, just think of it, the vilest of flesh washed into the stomach three times a day by a decoction of narcotic poison!

3. Rapid eating. We should remember that swallowing one's food is not the first process necessary to healthy digestion. If we had gizzards we might then swallow our food whole as chicks do, but its [illegible] grinding food for the stomach; but if we compel the stomach to do both its own work and that of the teeth, it will soon give signs of debility and disease in the shape of acidity, headaches, sense of weight over the whole man, irritable temper, despondency, etc.

Our farmers seldom spend more than ten or fifteen minutes at a meal, and then go immediatly to the field and engage in the most laborious work. At least one hour should be spent after each meal in repose of both body and mind. This will allow the stomach to collect to itself, so to speak, a due quantity of blood, out of which to elaborate the gastric juice. Violent exercise calls the blood to other parts of the body; and thus robs the stomach.

THE VALUE OF A LONDON DUST HEAP.

From an article on the London poor, in the July number of the *Quarterly Review*, we clip the following extract. It is a quotation from a book called "The Missing Link":—

The contents of every vast dust-bin in this vast London are carried away periodically. The dustman receives a small gratuity from each householder, and when he has collected a cart load, he demands another shilling at the gate of Paddington wharves, as he deposits it within their precincts. A dust heap is very valuable to the contractor, and a large one is said to be worth four or five thousand pounds. It has to be sifted, sorted, and disposed of. We can give but a slight idea of its miscellaneous contents. Its chief constituent element is cinders, mixed with bits of coal, from the carelessness or waste of thousands of servants, which the searchers pick out of the heap to be sold forthwith. The largest and best of the cinders are also selected for the use of laundresses and braziers, whose purpose they answer better than coke. The far greater remainder is called breeze, because it is the portion left after the wind has blown the cinder dust from it, through large upright iron sieves, held and shaken elbow high by the women who stand in the heap, whilst the women throw up the stuff into the sieves. The breeze and ashes also are sold to brickmakers, the ashes are mixed with the clay of the bricks, and the breeze is used as soil to barn between the layers.

But the heap likewise includes soft-water and hard-water. The former includes all vegetable and animal matter—all that will decompose. All these are carried off to be employed as manure. Stale fish and dead cats come into this list, the skins of the latter being stripped off by the sifters, who can sell them for 4d. or 6d. according to their color, white being most in request. The hard-ware does not merely mean broken pottery, though of this there is great abundance. Part of the pottery is matched and mended by the women who find it, and becomes their perquisite; the rest, with the oyster shells, is sold to make new roads. But "hard-ware" in the dust heap means rags, which go to the paper makers; bones, which go to the bone boilers; old iron, brass, and lead, to makers of those metals; broken glass, to old glass shops; old carpets, old mattrasses, old boxes, old pails, old baskets, broken tea boards, candlesticks, old fenders, old silk handkerchiefs, knives and saltcellars—not forgetting old shoes, which go in baskets to the translators, who turn old shoes into new; everything in short, that the householder has thought not worth mending, besides many a wasteful addition which the masters never knew, from mansions where recklessness and extravagance bear rule.

Some of the contents are the sifters' perquisite—a certain amount of cinders and as much paper and wood as they can carry, and corks of bottles, by which alone some boast they can find themselves in shoe leather; pill boxes also, and gallipots are their lawful property, jewelry, silver forks and spoons, and money are occasionally found, and too often appropriated by the finder. One day a check for a considerable sum was discovered among the waste paper.

SMUT IN GRAIN.

A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer* writes as follows:

"I am glad to find there is a disposition among the farmers of Illinois to discuss the merits of the various means of preventing the Smut in Wheat; and now that the time of seeding is approaching, it becomes every farmer to improve this valuable crop. I understand there has been a great amount of smuty wheat in various parts of the country this season. Now this need not be, providing farmers will only take a little trouble to prevent it, and I am sure when once a trial is given no wheat will be sown without.

"The method I pursued when farming—and I believe it is the general rule practised in England at the present day—was to dissolve two pounds of sulphate of copper or blue vitriol in sufficient water to damp ten bushels of wheat, which is placed upon a floor, and the vitriol poured on with a small watering pot, stirring the grain until the whole is well mixed. It will be dry and ready for sowing in a few hours, without the aid of lime; which some think is injurious to the germinating of brined wheat. I must say I never have seen the least sign of smut in wheat where the above has been used. It is highly necessary that the seed should be perfectly clean, and I do not know what farmer should undertake to sow anything else but clean and good seed wheat. Should there be [illegible]

MUSINGS.

Sunday being a day of rest, is conclusive evidence it was intended we should work during the rest of the week.

Law.—The uncertainty of the law is chiefly owing to our inability to ascertain the *intentions* of people in their various actions relating to each other.

Anger is like lighted gunpowder; you see the mischief done when the smoke clears away.

Death.—Every man lives under sentence of death.

Arguments.—Some are like straw bonfires; make a great blaze at first, but a great smoke afterwards.

Admiration.—Our admiration of the ornamental, would frequently be lessened, if we considered the ornament abstractedly, for instance: "Charles," said a young lady, "how do you like my new bonnet?" "Put it on, my love," said Charles, "and let me see how you look in it."

Beauty is often a double trap. The owner of it is caught herself by the very person she designs to catch, and each find themselves in the wrong box.

Love.—The love created by beauty and grace often shows itself in too poetical and ridiculous a form to become the object of desire, while on the other hand, the absence of beauty and grace often creates a familiarity which shows the lover in his true character. This observation is the result of a conversation I once overheard. "Charles," said a young lady not remarkable for her personal attractions, "I wish I was handsome." "Why, Kate!" replied Charles. "Because," says Kate, "you would then have me." You forget, Kate," said Charles, "in that case you might not desire to have me."

Actions and Studies.—Many of our actions and studies are like our transient acquaintances—a kind word, a look, a thought, and then adieu and off the mind forever.

Bachelors.—A bachelor is one who is the representative of his ancestors, but who, unfortunately, has no one to represent him.

G. Owen.

[AT ANNUITY.]

Public Acts

OF THE

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Passed at the first session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the fifth day of December, A. D. 1859, and ended on Monday the twenty-fifth day of June, A. D. 1860.

James Buchanan, President, John C. Breckinridge, Vice-President, and President of the Senate. William Pennington, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[CONTINUED.]

Chap. XI. *An Act authorizing Publishers to send to their Papers free, within Counties where published, and in relation to the postage on their Letters.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second clause of section third of the act of thirtieth August, eighteen hundred and fifty two, establishing the rates of postage on printed matter, is hereby so modified as to read as follows, namely:

Second: There shall be no word or communication printed on the same after its publication, or upon the cover or wrapper thereof, nor any writing nor mark upon it, nor upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name, the date when the subscription expires, and the address of the person to whom it is to be sent.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That on all drop letters delivered within the limits of any city or town by carriers, under the authority of the Post Office Department, one cent each shall be charged for the receipt and delivery of said letters, and no more.

Approved, April 3, 1860.

Chap. XII. *An Act in Relation to the Return of undelivered Letters in the Post Office.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when any person shall indorse, on any letter his or her name and place of residence, as writer thereof, the same after remaining uncalled for at the office to which it is directed thirty days, or the time the writer may direct, shall be returned by mail to said writer; and no such letters shall be advertised, nor shall the same be treated as dead letters, until so returned to the post office of the writer and there remaining uncalled for one quarter.

Approved, April 6, 1860.

Chap. XXVII. *An Act to settle the Titles to Lands along the boundary Line between the States of Georgia and Florida.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the dividing line between the States of Georgia and Florida shall have been finally surveyed, approved, ratified, and confirmed, as the boundary between those States, the Secretary of the Interior shall be and is hereby, authorized to adjudicate upon principles of equity and justice, all claims, under sales or grants by the State of Georgia, to lands which may fall within the State of Florida, and all of said claims which may be approved by him shall be and are hereby ratified and confirmed: Provided, however, that the State of Georgia shall first ratify and confirm all sales and grants made by the United States of lands in Florida which may fall within the limits of the State of Georgia under the final adjustment of the boundary line aforesaid.

Approved, April 13, 1860.

Chap. XXXI. *An Act to incorporate the United States Agricultural Society.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That William W. Corcoran, Benjamin B. French, Benjamin Ogle Taylor, Ben Perley Poore, and John A. Smith, their associates and successors, be, and they hereby are, made, declared, and constituted a corporation and body politic within and for the District of Columbia, in law and in fact, to have continuance forever, by the name and style of "The United States Agricultural Society;" and by such corporate name, style, and title shall be hereafter forever able and capable, in law and equity, to sue and be sued, plead and be im-

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the constitution, by-laws, and regulations of said society as they stand at the time of the passage of this act, shall be and remain in force until altered or abrogated at a regular annual meeting of the corporation; and the officers who were elected at the annual meeting of the society in January preceding the passage of this act, shall remain in their several offices, and exercise their several duties, until the annual meeting in the January succeeding the passage of this act, and until their successors are elected.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That Congress may at any time alter, amend, or annul this act.

Approved, April 19, 1860.

Chap. XXXV. *An Act to amend an Act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to establish a criminal court in the District of Columbia.'"*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first and seventh sections of the act approved February twentieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to establish a criminal court in the District of Columbia,'" be, and that the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever the judge of the said criminal court, from sickness or any other legal cause, shall be unable to hold the said court, he shall give notice thereof to the judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, or if he be unable from any legal cause to give such notice, it shall be given by the marshal of the District of Columbia; and thereupon one of the said judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia shall, by arrangement among themselves, hold the said criminal court during the temporary inability of the judge of the said court: *Provided, however,* That no judge of the said circuit court of the District of Columbia, after once holding said criminal court during the temporary inability of the judge of the said criminal court, shall be required, unless with his own consent on any subsequent occasion of a temporary inability of said judge of the criminal court, to hold the said criminal court again until it shall have been holden by each of the other two judges of the said circuit court of the District of Columbia, it being the intent and meaning of this act to apportion, as near as may be, among the three judges of said circuit court, the extra service which this act imposes on them.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That if, when any judge of the circuit court is called on in rotation to hold said criminal court during the inability of the judge thereof, such judge of the circuit court shall be prevented by sickness or other legal cause from holding the said criminal court, then it shall be holden by one of the other two judges of the circuit court, whose duty it would be, under this act, as next in rotation, to hold said criminal court.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That nothing in this act contained shall prevent the clerk of the said criminal court from adjourning the same from day to day, for a time not exceeding one week, where the judge of the criminal court shall be taken sick after the commencement and during the progress of a term: *Provided,* That no services rendered by either of the judges of the circuit court, under this act, shall be the foundation for any additional com-

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the whole or such part of said claims as shall be proved to his satisfaction shall be adjusted and paid, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, under the rules and regulations prescribed in the "Act to regulate trade and intercourse with Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," approved June thirty, eighteen hundred and thirty-four: *Provided,* That it shall not be incumbent upon the parties claimant, from the peculiar condition of affairs in the Territory of Kansas at the time the spoliations were committed, to show that the offenders were apprehended and brought to trial.

Approved, May 9, 1860.

Chap. XLVII. *An Act to carry into Effect a Convention between the United States and the Republic of Paraguay.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a commissioner, whose duty it shall be, conjointly with a commissioner appointed by the government of Paraguay, to investigate, adjust, and determine the amount of the claims of the "United States and Paraguay Navigation Company" against the government of Paraguay.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a secretary to said commissioner, in behalf of the United States, versed in the English and Spanish languages.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the said commissioner on the part of the United States, in conjunction with the commissioner on the part of Paraguay, shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to make all needful rules and regulations for conducting the business of their said commission; such rules and regulations not contravening the Constitution of the United States, the provisions of this act, or the provisions of the said convention.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the compensation of the respective officers, for whose appointment provision is made by this act, shall be as follows: To the commissioner, in full for his services, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars; to the secretary and interpreter, in full for his services, the sum of one thousand dollars; and the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to make such provision for the contingent expenses of the said commission on the part of the United States as shall to him appear reasonable and proper; and the said compensations and expenses, and likewise all that part of the compensation and expenses of the umpire under said convention, which is required thereby to be defrayed by the United States, shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of State is hereby authorized and required to transmit to the said commission such papers or records, relating to the business before the said commission, as he may deem proper, or as may be called for by the commissioners; and, at the termination of the commission, all the records, documents, and all other papers, which have been before the commissioners, or in possession of its secretary, shall be deposited in the Department of State: *Provided,* That this section shall not be so

ever, within the District of Columbia, in all and every manner of suits, actions, complaints, pleas, causes, matters, and demands of whatever kind or nature they may be, in as full and effectual a manner as any other person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, may or can do.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all and singular the goods, chattels, and other effects of what kind or nature soever, heretofore given, granted, or devised to the said society, or to any person or persons for the use thereof, or that may have been purchased for or on account of the same, be, and the said goods, chattels, and other effects are hereby, vested in and confirmed to said corporation; and the said corporation may take and receive any sum or sums of money, or any goods, chattels, or other effects of what kind and nature soever, which shall or may hereafter be given, granted, or bequeathed unto them by any person or persons, bodies corporate or politic, capable of making such gift, grant or bequest: *Provided,* That the goods, chattels, and other effects vested in and confirmed to said corporation, and the moneys, goods, chattels, and other effects which by this act the said corporation is authorised hereafter to receive, shall not in the whole exceed the value of one hundred thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the annual meeting of the United States Agricultural Society shall be held in the city of Washington, on the second Wednesday of January in each and every year, at which meeting there shall be elected, in such manner as the constitution or by-laws of the society may provide, a president; such a number of vice-presidents as may be fixed upon by the constitution or by-laws; an executive committee, to consist of seven members, in addition to whom the president and secretary shall be ex officio members, and of which the president shall be chairman; a treasurer and secretary; all of whom shall hold their offices for one year, and until their successors are elected. The duty of the president shall be to preside over the deliberations of the society, and to have a general supervision of its affairs. The duty of the treasurer shall be to receive and keep safely all the moneys of the society, and to disburse the same under the direction and supervision of the executive committee; he shall give bonds for the faithful performance of his duties, in such penalty as may be fixed, and such surety as may be approved by the president. The duty of the secretary shall be to keep all records of the doings of the society; to conduct the correspondence especially appertaining to his office; to keep the seal, and make certificates under the same; to issue medals, certificates, and diplomas; and to superintend all publications emanating from the society. All these officers, and the executive committee, shall perform such duties and additional duties as may be prescribed by the constitution or by-laws of the society, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act. And if said election shall not be made at the time prescribed herein, it may be held at some subsequent time within the year.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the said society shall have full power and authority to make, have, and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter, and renew at pleasure; to make, ordain, establish, and execute such constitution and by-laws as they may think proper, and the same to alter, change, or abrogate at pleasure; to fix the salaries or pay of their officers, and to fix the sum that shall be paid for life or annual membership.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That any person may become a life or annual member of said society by paying into the hands of the treasurer such sum as may be prescribed in the constitution or by-laws as the fee for life or annual membership: Honorary members may be elected at the will of the society. It shall require the presence of at least fifteen members of the society to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a less number may adjourn from time to time.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the secretary of said corporation shall keep his books and papers at the city of Washington, and he shall make up a complete record of all the doings of the society annually.

entitled "An act providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent Censuses of the United States, and to fix the number of the Members of the House of Representatives and provide for the future Apportionment among the several States," approved May twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there may be employed in the Census Office, one chief clerk, and, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, such other clerks of the first class as the requirements of the service may demand, of whom the Secretary may advance from time to time, not more than ten to the second class, nine to the third class, and six to the fourth class.

Approved, May 5, 1860.

Chap. XXXIX. *An Act authorizing the Corporation of Washington City to make a loan and issue Stock for two hundred thousand Dollars, for building a Market house.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the ground lying between Seventh and Ninth streets, and fronting on Pennsylvania and Louisiana avenues, now and hitherto used and occupied for the Centre Market, be and the same is hereby ceded to the Corporation of Washington, on condition that said Corporation, within two years after this act takes effect, erect thereon a market house. The said house to be so constructed as to admit foot passengers through only one entrance to the market on the north side; market wagons and other vehicles on the south side only, with means of exit for the same on Seventh and Ninth streets, and to exclude marketing from Pennsylvania and Louisiana avenues and the sidewalks and pavements thereon. And for the purpose of erecting such market-house it shall be lawful for said corporation to create a debt, in such form as may be found expedient, not exceeding the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, any restriction in the charter of said city or existing laws to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided, however,* That the Government of the United States shall, in no event whatever, be either directly or indirectly, liable for the principal or interest upon any loan which may be obtained under the provisions of this act, and the entire revenue of said building shall, after paying contingent expenses and interest on the stock, be appropriated to the payment of the stock issued in accordance with the provisions of this act, *and provided,* That the powers herein granted shall not be exercised by said Corporation until after the second Monday in June next; and that this act shall, immediately upon its passage, be published by said Corporation in at least two newspapers published in the city of Washington, and be continued until after the Corporation election in said city in June next.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That no more than two hundred and twenty thousand dollars shall be expended in building said market house, nor shall any contract be entered into which involve a larger expenditure for the completion of the same.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That in case this act shall take effect in manner aforesaid, it shall be no contract on its part to vest the title to said lots in said Corporation, so long as the market-house and appurtenances shall be continued thereon, and used for the purposes aforesaid, and no longer.

Approved, May 8, 1860.

Chap. XL. *An Act to provide payment for Property destroyed by the Mutiny of the Sepoys in the Province of Indiana in Hindoo Territory.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of paying claims of certain members of the Episcopal Mission of Indiana, presented to Congress at the present session, for depredations committed upon their property by citizens or subjects of the United States, there be, and there is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of ninety-six thousand seven hundred and eleven dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the whole or such part of said claims as shall be proved to his satisfaction shall be adjusted and paid, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, under the rules and regulations prescribed in the "Act to regulate trade and intercourse with Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," approved June thirty, eighteen hundred and thirty-four: *Provided,* That it shall not be incumbent upon the parties claimant, from the peculiar condition of affairs in the Territory of Kansas at the time the spoliations were committed, to show that the offenders were apprehended and brought to trial.

Approved, May 9, 1860.

Chap. XLVII. *An Act to carry into Effect a Convention between the United States and the Republic of Paraguay.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a commissioner, whose duty it shall be, conjointly with a commissioner appointed by the government of Paraguay, to investigate, adjust, and determine the amount of the claims of the "United States and Paraguay Navigation Company" against the government of Paraguay.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a secretary to said commissioner, in behalf of the United States, versed in the English and Spanish languages.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the said commissioner on the part of the United States, in conjunction with the commissioner on the part of Paraguay, shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to make all needful rules and regulations for conducting the business of their said commission; such rules and regulations not contravening the Constitution of the United States, the provisions of this act, or the provisions of the said convention.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the compensation of the respective officers, for whose appointment provision is made by this act, shall be as follows: To the commissioner, in full for his services, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars; to the secretary and interpreter, in full for his services, the sum of one thousand dollars; and the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to make such provision for the contingent expenses of the said commission on the part of the United States as shall to him appear reasonable and proper; and the said compensations and expenses, and likewise all that part of the compensation and expenses of the umpire under said convention, which is required thereby to be defrayed by the United States, shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of State is hereby authorized and required to transmit to the said commission such papers or records, relating to the business before the said commission, as he may deem proper, or as may be called for by the commissioners; and, at the termination of the commission, all the records, documents, and all other papers, which have been before the commissioners, or in possession of its secretary, shall be deposited in the Department of State: *Provided,* That this section shall not be so

stead of originals.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the amount paid out of the treasury, pursuant to the provisions of this act for carrying the said convention into effect, shall be reimbursed by the United States out of the money that may, pursuant to the terms of said convention, be received from Paraguay, and that the same be returned to the treasury of the United States.

Approved, May 16, 1860.

Miscellaneous.

In London there are ten thousand places for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Two fires occurred in Philadelphia recently, involving a loss of upwards $100,000, from spontaneous combustion of cotton waste.

There are about four thousand divisions of Sons of Temperance in the United States, with nearly one hundred and fifty thousand members.

An eastern religious journal estimates that at the present rate of decrease, that in twenty years there will not be a Quaker in the world.

The number of Free Will Baptists in New Hampshire is computed at ten thousand. Their churches in the State are generally prosperous.

Baron Alphonse de Rothschild has been appointed Consul General to Prussia. He is the first Jew who has exercised such functions for that kingdom.

Owing to the intense heat one day last month, the Mobile *Advertiser* could not work off its edition, as its rollers melted in the press room.

A Wonderful Yield of Wheat.—We have received from C. A. Peabody, Esq., of Salem, the product of one kernel of wheat (Australian white) which, upon counting, amounts to sixteen hundred and sixty-five grains, and two heads lost besides. This is the most wonderful increase we think on record; the sample, about half a gill, is really splendid, and can be seen at our office.—*California Farmer.*

To make Short Pudding of Indian Puddings.—Steam them well and wring them into a towel to make them firmly; mash till there are no lumps left, and sweeten with common brown sugar, to the taste. They are also nicely to be baked, fried, or made into puddings.

The Dictator, those militarily minded gentlemen, have fashioned a drum, the largest in the world. It is seven feet in diameter, and within a few inches of being seven feet high.

To Prevent Sun Stroke.—A few grains leaves were found the cause of the heat, will prove a potent agent against sun stroke this season. A friend, who tried the experiment, found that his head became far less heated than usual, when protected by two or three green leaves. Farmers and others who are exposed to the sun-shiny rays of the sun, should try this method of protection.

Preservative of Cut Flowers.—A French provincial paper states that cut flowers may be kept fresh for any length of time, by the introduction of a spoonful of powdered charcoal into the water considered to be used in which they are placed. Whether this statement has the merits required, the latter remaining simple.

THE
MOUNTAINEER.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1860.

UTAH SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

By a private letter received on Thursday evening at 10½ p. m. by the pony, we learn that the troubles have not yet terminated on the route to Placerville. Mr. Hawley writes from Diamond Springs, under date of Oct. 16th, that they could not enter the kanyon adjoining for wood or timber on account of the threatening disposition of the Indians.

Old Nimiticks, he said, had sent them word to keep their eyes open, for a chief named Soap had threatened to come with his band and "clear the station out," as well as "the boys at Roberts' creek."

The death of the last named chief's squaw and the sickness of his boy are the causes assigned for the chief's vengeance. He attributes his troubles to the presence of the pale-faces.

Mr. Hawley anticipated an attack on the day he wrote or the succeeding one.

Where, we repeat our question, are our Indian Superintendent and agents? The former incumbents are accused of having humbugged the Indians and made them mad. The recent appointee to the superintendency is said to have been lost in his explorations of a suitable route for the long-looked-for ox-telegraph to the Pacific. Rumor says that in one place a search-warrant has been issued for him; and in another that a writ of *habeas corpus* has been petitioned for, that his precious person might be conveyed to the troubled sands and tribes of our western deserts.

To put in words the smoothest of our thoughts, the Indian Department is a disgrace to the Government. What does a citizen of Philadelphia or New York know of the character of the Indians on their western borders, who has never been from home? If he has been lucky, he may have seen occasionally poor sickly half-breeds at market-houses. But could he tell by that the character of the red-man in his own wild woods?

Indian Superintendents and Indian agents should not be selected from city or country gentlemen afar-off. They should be men who understand the Indian character, and who know Indian customs.

It may not have occurred to the appointing powers that (with all due respect to other federal officials) the appointments in the Indian Department are among the most important. Not only does there depend upon them the safe transit of the continual and unceasing migration of our citizens across the continent, but the lives and property of the actual settlers are at stake.

It might not be much out of place to inquire what right the government has to interfere with the Indians at all. A man possessing a farm by legal purchase or original possession would most probably consider it an intrusion for a stranger to enter his grounds and without permission appropriate their products to his own use.

Are not the Indians human beings? And are they not entitled to as much as "By your leave" in the occupancy of their hunting grounds and fisheries?

If the government of the United States has any claim upon the Indian lands in what is called the Territory of Utah, would it not be proper for them to assert those claims? If they have not, would it not be the better course, as we have before suggested, to order a treaty, and either by mutual permission extinguish their title or give them back their lands?

Utah is considered a portion of the territory of the United States. Why is she not considered worthy of the same consideration as other Territories? Are the poor Indians who roam over her plains and deserts, or traverse her mountains, less worthy of notice than the Pawnee or the Sioux? Or, are the American citizens who have occupied their lands less worthy of federal protection than those who occupy the lands of the aborigines for which federally-authorized treaties have been made?

In vain may we talk of peace between the pale-face and red-man until there is some consistency in the treatment of the tribes. The Shoshone may now meet the Utah and say to him, "The Pawnees and the Comanches have been deprived of their lands; but their chiefs have consented and their tribes are receiving compensation. We are poor and despised. The white man roams over our country as he pleases; and there are no blankets nor presents for us!"

We only think, as we have often done before, that the government should take the proper steps to extinguish the Indian title in Utah by treaty, give the Indians a proper location, appoint agents who are honest, and who, knowing their customs and character, can and will deal with them fairly and honorably, and at the same time abide with them. Then, and not till then, Indian wars will have an end.

LEGISLATIVE.

We are pleased to learn from rumors abroad, that our old friend and neighbor, Wilford Woodruff, Esq., is likely to be nominated to fill the vacancy in the Legislative Council, occasioned by the departure from the Territory and resignation of the Hon. Orson Pratt, Jun. While we regret the absence of Prof. Pratt, whose scientific attainments and indefatigable industry, we fully appreciate, as well as a legislative capacity as in his literary pursuits, we are glad that he is to be succeeded by such a staunch advocate of constitutional rights. Mr Woodruff is an old legislator, having served several terms in the Legislature of Utah. He is a hard worker and faithful to his constituents. We hope he will accept the rumored nomination, and if so, we have no doubt of his election.

PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
UTAH TERRITORY,
20th October, 1860.

To the members elect of the Legislature for the Territory of Utah:—

A formal communication has been addressed to me by their Honors Judges Kinney and Crosby, of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah, in which they represent that their predecessors in office exercised, as they believe, a questionable power, in fixing the time and places for holding courts for the trial of territorial cases, in their respective districts; and they also allege that it is a matter of doubt, whether any courts for territorial business can be held until the Legislature shall meet and appoint the time and places for holding such courts, create Districts for the Judges, assign them to their respective districts, and provide for holding courts in the counties within said districts;

And whereas the Legislature can be rightfully convened at an earlier day than that fixed by law, and may, when convened, repeal the law requiring it to meet on the second Monday (10th) of December, and resolve the extra session into an annual one, which I do hereby recommend:

Therefore, know ye, that I, Alfred Cumming, Governor of the Territory of Utah, by virtue of the authority and power vested in me as such, do hereby issue this my proclamation, requiring the members of the Council and House of Representatives of the Territorial Legislature for the Territory of Utah, to convene at the Social Hall, in Great Salt Lake City, on Monday, the 12th day of November, A. D. 1860, at 12 o'clock, m., of said day, for the purpose of attending to their legislative duties, and enacting such laws as may be for the best interests of said Territory.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Territory, at my office at Great Salt Lake City, October 20th, 1860.

A. CUMMING.

L. S.

By the Governor.
FRANCIS H. WOOTTON,
Secretary.

Local News.

MULE STEALING.—On the morning of the 4th inst., the herdsman at the Bear river mail station went out, as usual, to look after the animals which were in his care. He did not return at the usual time to his breakfast. When dinner time passed, and there were no signs of the herdsman's return, the men at the station became somewhat anxious, not perhaps so much about the safety of the young man, as the security of the mules. The fact that the young man was subject to fits, caused them to think that he might have been seized when riding, fallen from his horse, and got some of his limbs broken, or been otherwise disabled. Part of the mules came in during the night, and the next morning two men went out in search of the missing mules and lost man. They hunted all day, but without success. On the 6th, they went again, and to use their own language, "scoured the whole country," and found nothing but signs of a party having recently camped some seven miles down Bear River. By examining the trail made by the decamping renegades, the hunting party concluded that the thieves were a band of Indians, that has been prowling round there for some time. The herdsman, being a very trustworthy young man, there are no grounds for suspecting him of complicity in the stealing affair: the gentlemen best acquainted with him conclude that he has been murdered and thrown into the river. Up to the evening of the 10th, when our correspondent wrote, no further tidings had been received of the stolen animals, nor of the missing man.

JUSTICE'S COURT.

ON Thursday last, Mr. Joseph Harker, of West Jordan precinct, lodged a complaint against Nelson Merkley, of this city, for trespass and assault. The case was immediately heard before Justice Miner. Thomas Henry Bullock was the principal witness for the plaintiff.

By the evidence it appeared that Mr. Harker had built a fence around a certain spring, near to the mouth of Harker's kanyon, that he might protect it from cattle and other intrusions, and have the exclusive use of it for a herd of some 300 sheep, which he keeps in the neighborhood.

Merkley came along the other day with some cattle, and proceeded to throw down the fence. Harker remonstrated against the trespass, and tried to stop the intruder by all reasonable means; but in place of desisting, Merkley became violently excited and commenced beating Harker with a whip-stock; struck him six times across the face; then, when Harker was down, jumped upon him, bruised his body, and used a great deal of unbecoming and threatening language.

The defendant was bound over, in the penal sum of $500 for his appearance at the next regular term of the Probate Court.

PROBATE COURT.

Wednesday, Oct. 17.

Hon. Elias Smith presiding.

The court met pursuant to adjournment, and the case of Doan, King & Co., wholesale merchants in St. Louis, vs. Rogers, Shropshire & Co., of this city, was called up.

The case was one in assumpsit,—claim $11,000.

Messrs. W. H. Broadhead, H. Stout, and A. Miner, Esqs., appeared for the plaintiffs.

The attachment, which was issued on the 15th, was returned, duly served.

Defendants not appearing either in person, or by counsel, judgment was given *nihi ldicit*.

The case of Abeles, Tassig & Co., vs. Rogers, Shropshire & Co., in assumpsit, was then called,—claim $5,000.

Messrs. Stout, Miner and Broadhead appeared for the plaintiffs.

The attachment returned duly served, showed that the deputy sheriff had seized certain merchandize belonging to defendants, which was in the store-house of Livingston, Bell & Co., and also certain mules, wagons and other loose property.

Defendants not appearing, Mr. Miner asked for judgment by default, whereupon the court gave judgment for the plaintiffs, by default, and ordered that execution issue forthwith.

Court adjourned till Saturday, Oct. 20, at 2 p.m.

UNITED STATES COURT.

ON Thursday, the Hon. Henry R. Crosby sat in chambers to hear the petition of Peter K. Dotson, asking for a "writ of prohibition," in the case of Brigham Young, sen., vs. Peter K. Dotson.

Our readers will remember that we published a synopsis of the proceedings in the case, when it was pending before the Probate Court, and the jury empannelled in the case, rendered a verdict for the plaintiff. The petition presented on Thursday was for a writ to stay the proceedings of the Probate Court, in accordance with the decision of which, execution has issued, and the property of the defendant been ordered to be sold on Monday next. To prevent this, the petitioner, by his attorney, asked for a writ of prohibition, without having previously pleaded to the jurisdiction of the Probate Court. Judge Crosby sat in chambers to hear the arguments.

At 10 o'clock on Thursday, the counsel for the petitioner, W. J. McCormick, Esq., presented the petition and his brief, and proceeded to argue the question.

Mr. Miner answered on behalf of the defendant on the petition, after which an adjournment was asked for, and his honor took a recess till 4 p. m., at which time the judge took his seat.

Mr. Stout resumed the argument on the part of the defendant to the petition, and continued for upwards of two hours, after which the further argument of the question was adjourned till Friday at 9 a. m.

Yesterday, at the appointed hour, Mr. Ferguson concluded the argument on the part of the defendant to the petition.

Mr. McCormick closed the argument on the part of the petitioner, and the question was submitted to his honor. The decision will be given to-day.

J. V. LONG, *Reporter.*

Communications.

THE JUDICIARY TO THE GOVERNOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.,
October 18th, 1860.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY ALFRED CUMMING,
Governor of Utah Territory:

SIR:—The undersigned Judges of the Supreme Court for said Territory would respectfully represent to your Excellency, that our predecessors in office have heretofore, we learn, upon their own motion, fixed the time and places for holding courts for the trial of territorial cases in their respective districts: that we believe the power so exercised is at least very questionable, and that it is a matter of great doubt whether any courts for territorial business can be held until the Legislature shall meet and appoint the time and places for holding such courts.

We deem the public interests demand that the Legislature should be convened prior to the time provided by law, in order that it may create districts for the Judges, assign them to their respective districts, and provide for holding courts in the counties within said districts: Until such legislation is had, we as Judges are comparatively powerless. We would, therefore, respectfully request your Excellency to convene an Extra Session of the Territorial Legislature at the earliest possible day, that such action may be taken as the public interests demand.

Very respectfully,
J. F. KINNEY,
Chief Justice;
HENRY R. CROSBY,
Associate Justice.

Eastern News.

IN Kanawha county, Va., there are five coal oil factories in operation, turning out 4,200 gallons of oil per day. There are also three other factories, the capacity of which have not yet been tested.

Morrissey has become a peace man. He says he is not going to fight any more unless somebody hits him. A prudent man.

THE MAMMOTH NUGGET.—We copy the following from a letter from Wm. M. Slaughter to Capt. Sopris, of this city:—Capt. Packard tells me that one of his men saw a lump of gold that was taken out on Spanish Bar, Clear Creek, weighing six and a half pounds, or $1400. This is no humbug. This is the biggest yet.—*Denver Herald.*

A train of nineteen U. S. camels passed through Uvalde, Texas, on the 22d ult., upon a return trip from the Rio Grande, near Presidio-del-Norte, whither they had been sent some ninety days ago, laden with government stores.

HEALTH OF NEW ORLEANS.—The number of deaths for the week ending September 9th, in New Orleans, was 191. Of these but three were from yellow fever. While other complaints seem to prevail with more than usual fatality, the city is remarkably free from ravages of this terrible scourge, yellow fever.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Charleston *Mercury* abandons all hope of the Union since the explosion of political elements in New York. It says the Bell-Douglas party is identical with that which defeated Gen. Cass in 1848. It concedes the election of Mr. Lincoln by the people, and asks if the South will tamely submit. No doubt the South will submit to the will of a majority fairly expressed. To say that she will not submit, is to charge the people of the South with a folly paralleled only by that of the chivalrous "bender" of Don Quixotte.

PREMATURE.—The New Orleans *Courier*, (Breckinridge) experienced a Micawberish burst of confidence when it heard of the proposed fusion of the factions in Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut and New Jersey. It took occasion to say that it had never lost its "deep and abiding confidence in the masses," under the most trying circumstances, even; that demagogues might lead them wrong for a brief season, but that the people would eventually arise and cast out the demagogues—in proof of which it cited the harmonizing of the party in the states above mentioned.

THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH—A RAY OF HOPE.—Telegrams from Washington, as well as private advices, indicate that arrangements will soon be made with responsible parties for the building of the telegraph line to the Pacific. The lowest bidders, it is said, are about to withdraw their bids, in consequence of their inability to furnish the security stipulated for in the law on which the contract is based, and which Secretary Cobb rigidly demands. The result of their withdrawals will be that the secretary will be obliged to award the contract to Mayor Sibley and associates, who alone, of all the bidders, have shown their ability to execute the contract to the letter.—*The World.*

GRAIN PROSPECTS—Our readers interested in the prices of grain will perceive that our last European advices report a very decided improvement in the weather, both in Great Britain and Northern France. The rains had ceased, and been succeeded by dry, bright days, which were of course being improved to the utmost in harvesting the outstanding wheat and oats. The crops will of course still be deficient; but to no such extent as has been anticipated. This news is not calculated to enhance the prices of American grain; but we give it as we find it. It is not yet known that the improvement extends to hops, yet it may. If so, the high prices at which our hop-growers have of late been contracting their season's yield may come down a peg. Cotton of course looks up as breadstuffs go down.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

ARREST OF ANOTHER POSTMASTER.—On the 18th ult., Special Agent Bull arrested H. A. Whipple, the Postmaster at Perry's Mills, Clinton co, on a charge of stealing money from letters passing his office. A very clear case of guilt was established, and he was committed in default of bail.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.—Governor Rencher, of New Mexico, in refusing to call for volunteers, says there are sufficient troops of the regular army, and he has no power to call into active service the militia, as Congress had made no provision for paying them. Col. Fauntleroy has received orders from the Secretary of War, to make an immediate and vigorous campaign against the Navajoe Indians. With the force he has now, the colonel will be able to put a speedy termination to existing troubles. Senator Baird, from the counties of Santa Anna and Bernville, has resigned his office as Senator, for the purpose of taking part in the campaign. On the 15th of August, the Navajoes stole from the Government herd at Alvarde, 300 head of beef cattle. Thirty troops went in pursuit, and recovered 50 head, but did no injury to the thieves. A report reached Santa Fe Fork that the Cheyumes, Kiowas, and Sioux had joined together and would make war upon the troops wherever found, and the command at Pawnee Fork were apprehensive of an attack from them.

The N. Y. *Sun* of Sept. 22, says that "the Mormons have no present intention of leaving Salt Lake valley. They are busy erecting in every settlement substantial buildings for council houses, meeting houses, and school houses. Grist and saw mills, nail factories, foundries, and every kind of machine shops are becoming common. A few miles from the city Brigham is laying out a nursery, with a million trees, which he calculates will, in ten years, turn him in as many dollars. The building of the Great Temple has recommenced. The building is to cover an area of 21,850 feet."

There is talk of the Great Eastern paying another visit to Hampton Roads. If she can get 30,000 bales of cotton, or 12,000 hogsheads of tobacco, or 75,000 barrels of flour, or 300,000 bushels of wheat or corn, as a cargo, her owners promise to send her in two month's time. The Virginians are going to try what they can do to comply with these conditions.

VICE ITS OWN PUNISHER.—The wife of Daniel E. Sickles is said to be in declining health, doubtless the result of remorse of conscience.

IMPORTANT TO POSTMASTERS.—The Postmaster General is about to issue an important circular to Postmasters, requiring, among other things, that in all cases postage stamps and not money is to be used in prepayment of postages, and prohibiting the use of the rating stamp in canceling the postage stamps. A neglect to cancel postage stamps effectually, or to postmark letters plainly, will be regarded as cause for serious censure, if not removal; and all Postmasters are required to report every instance of such neglect to the Appointment Office. Instructions are also to be issued in execution of the recent provisions of Congress for the return of letters to the writers thereof, when they are not taken out of the office by those to whom they are addressed.

POTATO ROT.—The recent heavy rains have caused the potatoes, in many of the counties on the Hudson, to rot. Whole fields, containing six, eight and ten acres, in Columbia county, are entirely destroyed, or nearly so, and in other cases they are so far gone, that it will not pay to dig them. In Sullivan county, also, the potatoes are nearly all destroyed. Whole fields have been affected in a short time, and many of the farmers are digging them for feeding. Oats have also been considerably injured by the prolonged wet weather, and several fields of oats have been entirely destroyed at Bethel.—*N. Y. Sun.*

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17.—A furious gale on Saturday caused great destruction to property. Nearly every house at Belize was carried away, and several lives lost, including Capt. Kinney, a pilot. The steamer Galveston, ships Galena and Sheffield, West Indian, and schooner Toncey, bound out, were all blown ashore at the passes; several tow boats were lying high and dry. Milneburg, the terminus of the Ponchatrain Railroad, was submerged and wharves damaged. It is reported all the wharves and both houses on the Lake shore between New Orleans and Noble are swept away. The town of Biloxy, Miss., is in ruins. At Mobile the storm was severely felt; all the wharves in the lower portion of the city were submerged during the gale. Messrs. Pomroy & Marshal's lime ware-house was burned; several steamboats were blown ashore; the brig Leghorn from Mobile to Pensacola also washed ashore; and the estimated loss, by fire and storm, will exceed $800,000.

The Chicago *Times* says that the prairies in the vicinity of that place fairly swarm with grasshoppers. There seems to be at least seven grasshoppers to every blade of grass. In some places gardens have been devoured by the hopping insects. Among vegetables, however, they appear to have a preference, and while some kinds have been eaten up, others have entirely escaped.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Sept. 23.—The Santa Fe mail, with dates 10th inst., arrived this evening. They have had two copious showers of rain which has revived the spirits of the people very much. The mail party consisting of Mr. Devers and an assistant who drives the mail coach between Santa Fe and Elpaso, were attacked by a band of Indians at Ojodel Muerto and barbarously murdered. The Indians destroyed the mail, tore the coach to pieces and drove off the team. This occurred about the 1st inst.

$10,000—REPUBLICANS, TAKE NOTICE.

EDITOR TIMES AND HERALD:—

In consequence of the Republican party and their journals constantly making statements, purporting that Stephen A. Douglas will not receive any electoral votes (or not more than one State (therefore we desire to test the sincerity and candor of said Republican statements by making the following propositions:

1. We will give $25 for each and every electoral vote that S. A. Douglas lacks of fifty, provided any party will agree to give $25 for each and every electoral vote that S. A. Douglas receives over and above fifty.

2. We will give $10 for each and every electoral vote that said S. A. Douglas is minus in amounting to 101, (which is one-third of the total number of electoral votes) provided any party will award to us $10 for each and every electoral vote that is given for S. A. Douglas over and above 101.

3. We will grant to any party $10 for every electoral vote that A. Lincoln receives over and above the number given for S. A. Douglas, provided said party will grant to us $10 for every electoral vote that S. A. Douglas receives over and above A. Lincoln.

4. We will award to any party $5 for each and every *popular vote* that S. A. Douglas receives less than A. Lincoln, provided that said party will agree to give us $5 for each and every *popular vote* that S. A. Douglas receives over and above the number given for L. Lincoln.

5. We will award to any party $500 for each and every State that gives the electoral vote to A. Lincoln, exceeding one-third of the United States, provided that said party award to us $100 for every electoral vote that A. Lincoln lacks to elect him President of the United States.

6. We will award to any party $1,000 for every electoral vote given to A. Lincoln, exceeding half of the whole number, provided said party will award to us $500 for every State that gives the electoral vote for S. A. Douglas.

The first and second propositions to be taken together; the third and fourth together; and the fifth and sixth together, or the whole six as a unit.

We will give security amounting to not less than $10,000, and will likewise require the same of the accepting parties.

Papers of all parties will please copy throughout the Union. Address

H. M. RAYMOND & Co.,
Care of Times and Herald office,
Chicago, Illinois.

P. S.—We will make a present of $1,000 to any party that will *accept* of the whole six propositions by giving security as aforesaid, or if they will accept of two of the propositions and take the fourth as one of the two, we will grant as aforesaid. H. M. R. & Co.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

BY PONY EXPRESS.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.,
Saturday evening, Oct. 6, 1860.

J. FERGUSON, Esq:—

News for the last few weeks has been decidedly dull. The newspapers of the country contain scarcely anything but politics, political and we are getting heartily sick of it. However, as everything spoken of is political, I cannot refrain from giving you some items in that line.

Probably the hottest and most vigorously prosecuted campaign of any State, will be that of New York. A great monster meeting of the conservative men of the State, of all parties, opposed to Republicanism, met at Cooper's Institute, last week, with a view of forming one electoral ticket, composed of the Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell parties. The greatest harmony and good feeling prevailed. An electoral ticket, acceptable to all parties, and made according to the relative strength of each, was adopted. So far, the greatest enthusiasm prevails, and it is asserted on all hands that Lincoln will be beat in that State. Should Lincoln lose New York, his chance for the Presidency is slim, as the election would go to the House of Representatives, where in all probability Bell would get the election.

A similar effort is being made in Pennsylvania, with a prospect of success.

Illinois, it is expected, will cast her vote for Douglas. A Union ticket, similar to New York, is being run in New Jersey. All the free States, with these exceptions, will go for Lincoln without doubt. The Cotton States will go for Breckinridge, while Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Maryland, and Missouri, will, owing to the divisions of the Democracy, go for Bell. Mark what I say.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of yesterday, says, in their financial article:

"It is difficult to keep out of the public prints allusions to rumors, now of several days standing, relative to the embarrassments of a heavy transportation firm engaged in the freighting business to Utah and Pike's Peak, and in the California Pony Express enterprise. The embarrassment is ascribed chiefly to the delay of payment upon claims held against the United States Treasury. A good deal of the discounted paper is in the shape of acceptances by Gen. Floyd, Secretary of War. We understand that negotiations are on foot to arrange for the extension of the paper of the house, and the belief is expressed that they will be successful."

A tremendous storm took place in New Orleans yesterday. Buildings were blown down, steamboats sunk, &c. Several lives were lost. The damage to property is estimated at $300,000.

I send you a full and complete telegraphic summary. The foreign news is unusually interesting. M.

ELECTION RETURNS.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 3.

Fernando county gives Walton for Gov. 150 majority over Hopkins; and Hilton for Congress, 155 majority over Allen Baldwin.

A precinct in Duval county gives a Breckinridge majority.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.

There were several bids for carrying the mail from Charleston to Key West and Havana. The Postmaster-General to-day awarded the contract to M. C. Mordreai, hence the steamer Isabel will again be placed on the route.

Lord Renfrew arrived at four o'clock by a special train. There were about one thousand spectators at the station evincing intense anxiety to obtain a view of his person, and in this they were gratified. They greeted his appearance with cheers.

Immediately on the arrival of the train, Gen. Cass was introduced to Lord Renfrew, by Lord Lyons, when the former said he had the pleasure of welcoming his Lordship to Washington, in the name of the President, and with his Lordship's permission, he would accompany him to the Executive mansion.

There were present with Gen. Cass Messrs. Henry and Buchanan, nephews of the President, each of whom were formerly his private secretaries, and on this occasion they represented the President's family.

Several carriages of the President's together with those of Secretaries Yancey, Cobb, Thompson and Cass, and Lord Lyons, were in waiting to convey the party to the White House.

Lord Renfrew went thither in company with Gen. Cass, Lord Lyons and the Duke of Newcastle. Upon arriving at the mansion where the President was in waiting to receive them, he was presented to him by Gen. Cass and received a cordial welcome.

Lord Lyons then performed the ceremony of introducing the suite. As the proceedings were private, the gates of the President's grounds were closed against intrusion and attended by police officers.

It is a noticeable fact, that Gen. Cass, who under theory of British Constitution was a born British subject, his nativity being before the treaty of peace, received the Prince in the name of the President; besides he was present at the coronation of the Prince's mother.

A dinner party at the President's to-night was prolonged till ten o'clock. There were present, besides the President's family and Royal guests, the members of the Cabinet and their wives. The Marine band was in full attendance, playing among others, national airs of Britain and America. The President will to-morrow give a reception from 12 to 1 o'clock, in honor of Lord Renfrew.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.

The President has appointed J. J. Springle of Pa. consul to Venice, vice Sariento resigned.

J. A. Parker, of Va., consul to Honolula, vice Buell, deceased.

The prudential committee expressed their determination not to exceed receipts. President Rev. Dr. Hopkins preached a sermon at night at the Tremont temple, sketching the rise of the Board to its present position, and the principles which have shaped its action.

Messrs. Phillips & Co., stationers, after the reception, presented Lord Renfrew a magnificent photograph, taken by especial permission, from Rossiliers & Mignoto painting, of the home of Washington, tastefully framed. Also a copy of Lossings Illustrated Mount Vernon bound in Royal Blue, with elaborate gilding, and containing a beautiful engraved presentation leaf, bearing the arms of the Prince. This was intended as a memorial of his visit to Mount Vernon.

In the course of the afternoon Lord Renfrew visited the Patent Office, attended by his suite, under the escort of Secretary Thompson; subsequently the party in company with Miss Lane and Mrs. Secretary Thompson passed nearly two hours at Mr. Smith's Institute for young ladies. Ten pins being among the amusements.

Lord Renfrew has frequently expressed himself much pleased with the country and with the attention and deportment of the people. The Marquis and Marchio-ness was not allowed in the Royal train, arrived here to-night.

At the President's dinner the diplomatic corps and representatives of the army and navy were among the guests.

The grand exhibition of fire works to-night, though the weather was rainy, was witnessed by thousands. The executive mansion was thronged with spectators, 1,000 cards of invitation having been previously given out.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.

Lord Renfrew arrived at Pittsburg at 8:45 last evening. He was received by the Mayor and escorted to the Hotel amidst the cheers of the multitude.

Gov. Morgan of New York issued a proclamation yesterday for a general Thanksgiving Day on Thursday, November 29th.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 2.

The Kentucky State Central Executive Committee of the Union party publish an address recommending the Bell men in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, to disregard the Gubernatorial candidates in their respective states, and throw their votes in such a manner as to prevent the success of Lincoln.

RICHMOND, Oct. 2.

John M. Botts made a speech last evening four hours long. He took substantially the same grounds as H. Winter Davis, declaring for Bell and Everett, but opposition at all hazards to democracy. He denounced secession, declaring that should it be attempted 300,000 volunteers would rush to the rescue without calling on a single free State.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 2.

Ex-Gov. H. V. Johnson addressed the democracy in sixth street market, last night. He advocated principles of non-intervention.

A Republican asked whether he considered Lincoln's election a sufficient cause for a dissolution of the Union? to which he replied emphatically, No. The crowd was very large and enthusiastic.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.

The boiler in the Preston Mills at Manaiduck exploded this morning, scalding several operatives; one of them fatally. Considerable damage was done to the property belonging to the mills.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.

The Saxonia and arago have arrived both with dates to the 19th ult.

Counterfeit 5's and 2's on the Bank of the Republic of Boston, are in circulation.

The Mosart Hall Congressional Convention, nominated Benj. Wood in the third district, in place of Compton, declined; Jos. Kenigon in the fourth District; Elijah Ward in the Seventh District and B. Bradford in the eighth District. Tammany Hall ratified Wood's nomination.

The Cahawba has arrived with Havana dates to the 28th ult. Markets unchanged.

The ship Erie, of New York, arrived to-day from Monrovia. She was captured on the coast of Africa by the Steamer Mohican, with nearly 900 slaves. Eight hundred and sixty were landed at Monrovia, and 30 died on the passage up the coast.

The Erie in charge of Lieut. Pannington, who has three prisoners supposed to be the Captain and First and Second mates. The Erie reports the Frigate Niagra arrived at Loando the first week of August, all well.

NEW YORK, October 4.

Amos Kendall having recently published a pamphlet, in which he denies that a majority of the Directors of the American Telegraph Company sympathize in the quarrelsome manifestations of Russel and Alden, of the Executive Committee, against the Associated Press, Mr. Russell has to-day published a rejoinder, in which he re-asserts in substance what a majority of the Directors have resolved, to break up all Associations of the Press. It is hardly necessary to say that all sane men regard Russell and Alden's threats as utterly beneath contempt. The telegraph lines of the New York and Newfoundland telegraph, extending from Port Hood to St. John's, and Cape Race, Newfoundland, and from Sackville to Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, is all about 800 or 900 miles, have been leased for a term of years by the New York Associated Press, under Mr. R. McKay, the present excellent Superintendent of lines. The new arrangement goes into effect on the 1st of November next. Much more extended arrangements are being made to intercept European steamers off Cape Race, with every prospect of obtaining news from a large proportion of passing steamers, which now number about 200 per annum from Europe. Arrangements are also in progress by which the commercial public will have greatly increased and more desirable facilities for transacting European and other business over the Newfoundland lines.

BOSTON, October 5.

The officers of the slave bark Orion were sentenced to-day for being engaged in the slave trade, in the United States District Court, as follows: Thomas Morgan, part owner of vessel and her commander at the time of her capture, was fined $2,000 and to be imprisoned two years. Wm. Dunham, imprisonment for twenty-one months in jail. Benj. S. Chamberlain, first mate, sentenced to imprisonment in jail two years.

DEATH OF GOV. WILLIAM.—Indianapolis, Oct. 8.—A private dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., says that Gov. Willard, of Indiana, died last night of consumption.

RECEIVER REMOVED.—Augusta, Oct. 6.—The Columbus Times has a dispatch dated Milledgeville, Oct. 3d, saying: Governor stands greeting. The returned items for are very limited, and the result published by them undecided.

ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER.—Philadelphia, N. J., Oct. 5.—Geo. F. Wilson, a notorious counterfeiter, who escaped from jail in this city last April, was captured in Philadelphia on Wednesday and brought back. There are 14 charges against him.

BOSTON, October 6.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, met early this morning and discussed for some time the report from the Committee of which Judge Jessup is chairman, to which was referred the subject of the late debt. The prevailing sentiment was strongly in favor

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of going forward, and the whole audience, by rising, expressed their concurrence in the importance of raising, next year, not less than $400,000.

The act of the Prudential Committee, discontinuing the Cherokee mission on the ground of that being a Christian nation, was approved.

Fourteen new corporate members were elected, and Cleveland, Ohio, chosen for the next place of meeting. Parting addresses were made by Dr. Perkins, the President, and the Rev. Mr. Stowe, after which, the board adjourned till next year.

Western News.

MURDER ON THE OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE.—A telegram in the *Alta*, dated Visalia, September 21st, 8 p.m., says:—"The Overland stage arrived here last night, and from a passenger named Wineberger, a jeweler on Montgomery street, San Francisco, we learn that a brutal murder was committed by the road agent, Wash. Jacobs, who shot a passenger named Bigsby, at the first station east of Fort Yuma. The road agent was intoxicated, and, from his driving, Mr. Bigsby got frightened, and wanted to jump out, whereupon Jacobs stopped the horses, got down from the box, drew his pistol, pulled Bigsby out of the stage, and deliberately shot him twice, then threw him into the bushes, and left him for dead. The murdered man resides in California, and has a family in Missouri, where he has been on a visit. A peddler happened to pass by at this time, when Jacobs took a double-barreled shot-gun and knocked him down with it, cutting his head badly, and left him lying in the road."

IRONMONGER.—This snake-tamer, who was bitten a day or two since, by one of his pets, is recovering. He was bitten by a snake he had carried in his bosom, and which he had forgotten to take out. He certainly is not the first man who carries a serpent in his bosom, and is not aware of it.—*Sac. Union.*

FILIBUSTER BEES.—The bees of Sacramento are urged, by the pressure of competition, to get their living the best way they can, not only by the ordinary, natural and lawful means of extracting honey from flowers, but by pillaging the molasses barrels of store-keepers, and attacking the growing grapes in the vineyards around the city. There are evidently too many bees in the place, for the limited amount of provender; and the filibustering apiaries have caused some complaint among those who have suffered from them. A similar state of things appears to exist in Stockton. Here is what the *Republican* says of the matter:—Complaints are daily reaching us of the strange and disreputable conduct of these usually "poor but honest and industrious" insects, who have recently become involuntary immigrants to this State. Instead of contenting themselves with "roaming around and sipping sweets from every flower," as poetry hath it, as at the East, they display here a most piratical and filibustering disposition. Like some of the Central American countries, we have invited the presence of strangers, and now they are having things pretty much their own way. They have commenced on our grapes by swarms, and in some localities have made considerable havoc. One family, whose supply of peaches is at present rather limited, fairly had to fight with the winged robbers for their share. Some of our "bar-keeps" mix a julep at the peril of an application of a stinger. They pervade groceries and will soon visit Gall & Fisher, as they have confectioners in other cities in the State, and insist on burying themselves in the candy and cakes in process of manufacture. We can only refer those aggrieved to the society for the moral improvement of bees in this city, generally known as the Apiarian Association. Dr. McLean will, we presume, discuss the matter with them.—*Bulletin.*

OREGON ITEMS.—The house of a Mrs. Gray, near Vancouver, while occupied by herself and child only, was crushed by the falling of a tree on the the 20th Sept., killing the child instantly, and severely injuring the mother. The Portland *Daily Advertiser* learns from A. C. Spencer, who went out as a guide and express rider to Capt. Stein's command, that he left the party a short time since, when about to start on a fifteen days' scout. The command had captured a number of horses originally stolen from the settlers east of the mountains, and also killed several Indians and taken about fifty prisoners. These latter were handed to the Agent at the Warm Springs Reservation for trial.

CARSON VALLEY.—A correspondent of the Sacramento *Union*, writes from Genoa, Sept. 19th, as follows:—"The question is considerably discussed among the members of the bar, at this time, as to who is the rightful District Judge for the Second District of Utah Territory. Judge Cradlebaugh, the presiding Judge, has been removed by President Buchanan for reasons best known to himself, and Judge R. R. Flanniken, of Pennsylvania, appointed in his place. Judge Flanniken is en route from Salt Lake to this county for the purpose of holding court. Judge Cradlebaugh intends, as he says, to hold on to the office; so we may expect, when the new Judge arrives, an interesting time. Possibly we may have the interesting phenomenon of two courts in full blast in the same county at the same time; and while one court is rendering judgments in actions of law, the other will be enjoining the same in chancery; at any rate, both Judges are expected to have their partisans, and of course, all good Administration men will sustain and uphold the claims of Judge Flanniken to the office.

THE SARPY ROUTE.—The Sacramento *Union*, in speaking of the arrival of an emigrant train from the east, says that "they came by the Simpson or Pony Express route, and speak well of the road and condition of the stock during the trip. At the same time, however, they say that feed was scarce and the Indians numerous and troublesome. The Pony Express is of great service in protecting trains, as the riders carry news from train to train, and thus enable them to guard against attacks. The Indians look upon the Pony Express riders with suspicion, and cannot imagine their business any other than some conspiracy against them."

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR.—The seventh annual fair of the State Agricultural Society, was formally inaugurated in the Agricultural Hall, of Sacramento, on the 21st ult., and was kept open for five days. The Sacramento *Union* publishes a very lengthy report of the proceedings, and we have no hesitation in pronouncing it a splendid affair.

INDIAN MURDER AT SAN JOSE.—A fight occurred between two California Indians at San Jose, on First street, on Sunday morning, 6th September, when one stabbed the other with a large knife, inflicting wounds which caused his death in a few minutes after. The deceased was known as Pathro, or Peter, formerly from Los Angeles. The murderer's name is Juan Ignacio He is now in Jail, and has confessed he stabbed Peter, who, he says, was his cousin.—*San Jose Telegraph.*

POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA.

The Nevada *Democrat* contends that the population of California does not exceed 400,000. We have had the curiosity, says the editor of that paper, to make estimates, from the census returns that have been published, and are satisfied that the population of the State does not exceed 400,000, and is likely to fall considerably short of that number. We have seen the census returns as published in the local papers, from eleven counties, which are as follows:

Nevada	10,414
Humboldt	2,698
Marin (including 539 convicts)	3,412
Tulare (exclusive of Indians)	3,105
Tehama	4,100
Siskiyou	7,646
Calaveras	16,245
Los Angeles	11,543
San Bernardino	5,556
San Diego	4,336
San Luis Obispo	1,782
Total	76,837

The total vote cast in these counties for Governor, at the last election, was 21,103, which gives an average about seven inhabitants to every two voters. The total vote of the State for Governor was 109,896; and provided the above named counties present a fair average of the proportion of voters to inhabitants, the total population of the State will be within a fraction of 360,000. In all probability the complete census returns will give the State a population of between 360,000 and 375,000, though it may possibly come up to 400,000.

FROM THE SOUTH.

We are in receipt of the Los Angeles *Star* of the 15th ult.

THE ATTACK ON THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The *Star* says that the citizens of Los Angeles were greatly excited and alarmed on the arrival of a messenger, bringing intelligence that the mail station in the kanyon called Hollandville station, about thirty-five miles from that city, on the Tejon road, had been attacked by Mexicans, and two men killed. A. Ridley, Esq., U. S. Sheriff, immediately started out for the scene of the murder; but we regret to say was unable to discover anything of the murderers.

It appears that early on that morning, the men were engaged in front of the house, when a party of Mexicans, two or three, we believe, came around from the back of the house and immediately commenced shooting. One of the men ran up the road; he was shot at and wounded; the other ran into the house, took up his pistol, and also went up the road, turning around and firing at the Mexicans. He was killed on the road; the other was able to shelter himself in a clump of willows, and when the murderers passed away he succeeded in crawling back to the house and on to a bed, and was thus found by the person who brought the intelligence to town. He, however, died on Wednesday night. The names of the unfortunate men are, J. T. Williams, Milwaukie, Wisconsin; and G. W. Laughly, Hebron, Licking county, Ohio. It does not appear that robbery was the object of the murderers, for nothing was carried from the premises; probably they became frightened at their own hellish deeds and fled in terror from the bloody scene.

AN EXPLOSION.

A few days ago, an accidental explosion of a box of gun-powder, in canisters, took place in the store of Mr. John Shumacher, of Los Angeles. The details appear to be, that a customer called for a canister of powder. Mr. Schumacher opened a box containing two dozen canisters, and left the box on the floor for the purpose of putting the powder in a proper place on the shelves. He had removed about half the canisters, when a person came in and purchased a cigar, which he lighted with a match, and carelessly threw it toward the floor; but it fell into the powder box, upon which nine of the canisters exploded. The report was heard throughout the western part of the city. The smoke in the store was so intense, that for a few moments the greatest fear was felt as to the effect upon Mr. Schumacher, who, upon rushing in, was found to be considerably hurt, being cut with glass about the head, and burned about the face, his hands and arms also being severely burned. Although painful, Mr. Schumacher's injuries are not dangerous. Providentially, his family were in the rear apartments, having a few moments previous returned from church, and had retired to change garments. The walls of the store were cracked and the roof raised to some extent. The wares on the shelves were broken and damaged almost throughout, breaking glassware and crockery to the amount of about two hundred dollars. The escape of the person who threw the match, who was but slightly hurt, and the comparative safety of Mr. Schumacher, are miraculous, as the cans seemed to shoot in every direction, the skippers apparently flying with the force of bullets, from the impress where they struck.—*San Fran. Herald*, Sept. 27.

FROM OREGON.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.—A correspondent of the *Statesman*, writing from Salem, September 17th, says:—"The Senate, you will learn by the proceedings of the House that I forwarded you, is still without a quorum. It was confidently asserted this morning, when the stage came in from the south, that some of the absentee Senators had actually come in; but when the Senate convened this morning, that body was still without a quorum. In case the Senate does organize, you can be assured that Colonel Baker will not be elected United States Senator. I am informed by some of the Republicans that they will not vote for a man who is not a *bona fide* citizen of Oregon, no matter what may be his qualifications, especially so long as they have so many aspirants in their own ranks. The Republicans look upon the rumor of electing Nesmith and Baker as absurd and inconsistent. At the same time they speak in the highest terms of Colonel Baker and his qualifications, but they desire him to gain a residence before he makes so important demands upon them."

ROCK CREEK.—A correspondent of the *Advertiser*, writing from Rock Creek, says:—"Miners who have come here late are discouraged at the prospect before them of a winter of five months' duration, and will not venture to open and work a claim this fall. Two months only will elapse ere operations on this creek will be suspended until next spring. A great portion of those now here will leave for the valley soon, with the intention of returning as early as possible in the spring. The residents of Rock Creek City were surprised, a few days since, by the arrival of the Boundary Survey Commissioners, and with them a pretended agent of the British Government, who made vain efforts to collect duties from our merchants and business men. He did not succeed, however, and soon after left with threats that he would soon return with an armed force, sufficient, at least, to insure his own personal safety, if not to carry out his orders. The Commissioners are *en route* for Colville, laying off the boundary line, which, by the way, passes about two miles south of here, leaving the Rock Creek mines in British Columbia."

FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.—A fatal shooting affray took place on Monday last near Moore's Mill, on the Tualating River, during which a man named Goodall shot an individual named Potts, killing him instantly. The cause of the difficulty is supposed to be a family quarrel—being brothers-in-law, and occupying adjoining claims Immediately upon committing the deed Goodall fled, but was captured about five miles from the scene of the homicide.

ATTEMPTED DESTRUCTION OF SALEM.—The *Statesman* of September 18th, says: "An attempt to burn the town of Salem was made on Monday night, or Tuesday morning. At about four o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, a bright light was discovered in an unoccupied building on Commercial street, by a neighbor who chanced to get up at that hour. He found a barrel filled with burning straw which had unmistakably been placed there and fired by an incendiary for the purpose of burning the town. In fifteen minutes the flames would have made such headway as to render extinguishment impossible.

Foreign News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A letter from Capt. Young, of the Arctic cruiser Fox, dated Haldersing, August 7th, states that the Fox was on the point of starting for Iceland, after a successful survey of the Fare Islands, for the purpose of a North Atlantic Telegraph.

GRAND VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT KNOWSLESLEY PARK.—The grand demonstration which has been for some time the leading topic of conversation in Lancashire, came off Sept. 1, and was in every respect a brilliant success. Upwards of 10,000 volunteers were on the ground, and 100,000 spectators, at the very least, were present. The volunteers were divided into four brigades of rifles and one of artillery. General Wetherall was the receiving officer, and other leading officers took part in the review. A special and most enthusiastic cheering was given to Lord Derby, at the close of the review. Refreshments on a liberal scale were provided for the volunteers at Lord Derby's expense, upwards of five tons of pies having been made for the occasion.

The London *Times* in a leader on the subject of Mr. Lindsay's mission to America relative to shipping matters, raises an objection to the appointment and takes exception generally to the policy of taking the business of the country out of the hands of the responsible ministers at Foreign Courts and placing it in the hands of novices who purchase by serving the country for nothing, a most unlimited licence for mismanagement.

Mrs. Yates, a once celebrated actress in London, is dead.

Cape of Good Hope mails to Aug. 21st have arrived in England. Prince Alfred was at the Cape, where he met with an enthusiastic reception. Business at the Cape was dull.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress had reached Annecy, and would stay there until the 1st ult.

A Paris telegram contradicts the rumor that Signor Farini presented an autograph letter to the Emperor from the King of Sardinia, declaring it impossible for him to resist the current of public feeling in Italy, &c.

Letters from Algiers, say that 50,000 Arab horsemen from all the tribes of Algeria, and even from Tunis, were making preparations to be present at the fete to be given in honor of the Emperor, on which occasion they will execute manœuvers on a grand scale.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says that the pressure about Savoy, and the silence respecting the French treaty in Queen Victoria's speech, produced a bad impression in Paris.

The *Constitutional* states that 100,000 men had been mobilized, and that a permanent camp was about to be established close to the Swiss and Germanic frontier.

The Paris *Patrie* gives a report that two more regiments were to be dispatched to Rome as reinforcements.

Circulars to the Councils General of the Rhone and Toulouse of a pacific nature had been made respectively by Marshals Magnan and Niel.

The Paris Bourse was firm and Rentes rather higher, closing on the 31st at 68,15.

ITALY.

Garibaldi has left Calabria, but it is not known in what direction he has gone.

Decisive events are expected to take place shortly.

A statement was afloat that Garibaldi entered Monteleone on the 27th August, and that he had succeeded in transporting his whole army to the main land.

A report was current that General Briganti had been shot at Monteleone by the soldiers of his own regiment.

Codefiostte, the French Republican, and one of Garibaldi's officers, was killed in the engagement before Reggio. Garibaldi ordered splendid obsequies in his honor.

The proposal of the King's Government to make the city of Naples neutral was regarded as without the smallest chance of success.

It was reported that several of the Neapolitan ministers had declared they would not fight amongst their countrymen, and if a general rising took place, would give it no opposition.

A Naples dispatch of the 30th August, says:—"Tranquility prevails in the city. Nothing of moment had occurred in Calabra, and the reported flight of the King from Naples had not been confirmed."

It was reported that the Count of Syracuse, uncle to the King of Naples, had written a letter to the King, recommending him to avoid a useless effusion of blood, and to follow the example of the Duchess of Parma.

The King held a review of some regiments which have been sent to Castellamare.

The expected military demonstration in favor of annexation to Piedmont, have been adjourned. Baron Brenier has obtained the satisfaction which he demanded for the assault upon him in the streets of Naples.

PERUGIA, August 13.—General Lamoriciere in an order of the day has directed his troops to plunder any town which on the approach of the enemy should rise in insurrection.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian government, fearing an attack on Venetia, was most actively pushing on the works connecting the Venetian railways with those of Germany, which would enable Austria to transport a considerable force to Venetia in a few days.

The *Austrian Gazette* says:—"According to intelligence received direct from Warsaw, the rumor of an approaching interview between the Emperors of Austria and Russia and the Prince Regent of Prussia, gains more consistence, and preparations for that event were, it is said, being made."

SPAIN.

Cholera was prevailing to a serious extent in Spain. At Malaga 600 persons were attacked in one day, and 50 of them died.

A Madrid dispatch says that the Emperor of the French on his return from Algeria will stop at Barcelona, where he wishes to have an interview with the Queen of Spain.

SWITZERLAND.

It is stated that the Federal Council, having been solicited by the French government to send a deputation of honor to greet the Emperor, replied that there was no reason for any such step.

Kossuth had arrived at Bellagio on the Lake of Como. He was received with great enthusiasm. His intended movements were unknown.

SYRIA.

By order of Fuad Pasha, 70 individuals convicted of having taken part in the late massacres had been hung, and 110 soldiers shot. He had compelled 2,000 inhabitants of Damascus to enter the army.

Four thousand five hundred soldiers of the French expedition had disembarked at Beirout.

The appearance of foreign troops had been the signal for the manifestation of ill feeling between the Christians and Moslems; partial fights had taken place in Beirout. Constantinople letters continue to express fears of a general rising against the Christians when the French landed.

Sickening details relative to the late massacres continue to come to hand.

At Hasbeyia, out of 3,200 Christians, only 1,400 were found remaining, nearly all women and children. The corpses remained unburied. The Serai was full of them, and in the upper rooms they were piled in heaps five or six feet high.

General Beaufort, the commander of the French forces, in a proclamation, had prohibited the Maronites from renewing the conflict.

A Constantinople dispatch says:—"Notwithstanding the representations of the Ambassadors, Kurchid Pasha remained at Constantinople, until the Marquis de Lavalette again insisted, and obtained his departure, in order that he might be brought to trial in Syria.

The Musselman inhabitants are assuming a threatening attitude.

The garrison has been increased, but the soldiers pay is still in arrears.

WHOLESALE EXECUTION OF MURDERERS.—Damascus, Aug. 29.—(Official.) This morning 167 persons implicated in the late massacres, and on whom the sentence of death had been passed, were executed. Fifty-seven of the condemned were hanged in the most popular part of the city, and 110 of the local police were shot in the square. Their execution has struck terror into the inhabitants of the city, which remained tranquil. To-morrow those condemned to hard labor and detention, will be sent under a strong escort to Beirout, where they will be immediately embarked for Constantinople. Among the persons hanged were brothers, sons and parents of the first men of the country. No distinction was paid to their rank or dignity. To-morrow all the principal parties compromised will be arrested, tried and punished. The trial of ex-Governor Ahmed Arnaut and other officers is proceeding before a Council of War. The sentences will be enforced immediately after they are pronounced. The guilty persons who escaped after the massacre will be tried as outlaws. They will undergo their penalties as soon as they are seized. The army of the Sultan acts with the most rigorous discipline, and in perfect loyalty. The arm of justice is triumphant. Perfect tranquility reigns on all the borders of Syria. Order is re-established at Saidi and its environs.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The mails from the Cape of Good Hope, of the 21st July, had reached England.

Prince Alfred had not arrived, and it was supposed that his vessel, the Euryalus, had broken down.

Sir G. Gray had arrived out to resume his functions as Governor.

No news of Dr. Livingstone's expedition.

The breakwater at Table Bay had been commenced.

Trade at the Cape was exceedingly slack.

CHINA.

THE CHINESE REBELS CAPTURE THE SECOND CITY OF CHINA.—A correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from Shanghai under date of June 14th, gives a fearful account of the excesses commited by the rebels in the capture of Sucham, a city of 200,000 inhabitants, inferior only to Pekin in rank, and superior to that in wealth and enterprise.

Hang-chan, too, another important city, called the Paradise of China, has been in possession of the rebels, though after occupying it a week they temporarily retired. During their occupation, however, the most horrible scenes of carnage took place, which transcend anything to be found in the annals of warfare. It is estimated that from 50,000, to 80,000 lives were sacrificed, and the city was left in a state of desolation almost impossible to conceive. The utmost consternation exists in the Chinese population of Shanghai, who live in constant dread of a descent by the rebels on that city. Multitudes have fled into the country. The English and French forces were being concentrated near the Pei-ho, and we may expect soon to hear the commencement of hostilities at that point

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

BY PONY EXPRESS.

BATTLE BETWEEN THE SARDINIAN AND PAPAL TROOPS—THE LATTER DEFEATED.

The steamship North America has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 21st ult.

The news is quite important, confirming the report of the Glasgow off Cape Race of the defeat of Gen. Lamoriciere by Gen. Cialdine. The battle lasted six hours, and afterwards the greater portion of the Pontifical army capitulated. Lamoriciere escaped to Ancona.

Considerable uneasiness was felt in Paris, and fears expressed of a collision between the French troops at Rome and Garibaldi's legions. The hope of more serious complications being avoided, was chiefly founded on the expectation that the Pope would shortly leave Rome. The sacred colleges were exciting their influence to induce him to seek an asylum in Spain or Austria. If the Pope departs, the French would follow his example, and the Sardinians would at once occupy Rome.

It was reported that Gen. Guyon's forces would be increased to 20,000 men.

The London *Times* says the Papal army no longer exists, for the 40,000 men besieged in Ancona may already be reckoned as General Cialdini's prisoners.

The *Herald* says the Papal army has been defeated, but not dishonored. Lamoriciere was evidently outnumbered, and his forces ill-organized, and ill-formed, and were no match for the regular army, led by able commanders.

The *Chronicle* says the result of the recent battle is to transfer to the King of Sardinia the whole Roman territory except Rome, Viterb and Civitia Vecchia.

Advices from Manchester are favorable. The market has improved in tone. Breadstuffs—Flour is steady. Wheat is steady at full Tuesday's prices. Corn is firm and 6d higher; mixed and yellow 35s. Weather favorable for crops. Provision market generally quiet.

LONDON, Friday, P. M.—Consols 93¼ @ 93⅜.

The submarine cable intended to connect Algiers and Toulon will be landed at Minorca, to establish a communication between Algiers and Paris via Spain.

GAETA, Sept. 18.—Garibaldi has appointed Signor Lafli prodictator of Sicily.

Baron Brenier will leave Naples on Thursday next.

It is reported that Mazzini has arrived at Naples.

Garibaldi will leave to-morrow for Capua.

The *Journal Armonia*, of Florence, has been seized for publishing an article insulting to the Emperor of the French.

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Only the wounded, among whom was General Feino'sini, fell into the hands of Cialdini.

The mass of the enemy is considerable.

A column of 6,000 men made a sortie from Ancona and took part in the fight, but was compelled to retire, and is being pursued by the Sardinian troops.

The Neapolitan fleet opened fire against Ancona.

The 500 prisoners of war taken at Spolitto are Irishmen. The Sardinian Government wished the British Minister to take charge of them and send them home, but he declined, saying he could not regard them as British subjects.

The Papal army was virtually disbanded. Ancona was besieged and blockaded. Garibaldi was preparing to march against Capua. He has again said that he would only proclaim the freedom of Italy from Rome.

The Paris bourse had advanced ¼ per cent.

Vague rumors existed in England of unsatisfactory China news via Russia.

ST. JOHNS, Oct. 3.

The following is the additional news by the steamship Connaught, which arrived here at 3 o'clock this morning.

The King of Naples was supposed to be still at Capua, which town was barricaded and armed. It was reported that the King's troops and the forces of Garibaldi had exchanged shots at the outposts near Capua.

The French Minister quit Naples on the 27th of September.

Garibaldi had declared in a letter that there existed an irreconcilable difference between his policy and that of Count Cavour. It was reported that the quarrel between the Sardinian government and Garibaldi had arrived at such a pitch that Victor Emanuel had determined to proceed to Naples for a personal intercourse with Garibaldi.

The Neapolitan Ministry had resigned and it was reported that Signor Conforto had been called upon to form a new one.

SARDINIA AND ROME.

The official bulletin of the battle of Castlo Fidardo and the published details, agree with the previous statements concerning it.

Among the 4,000 prisoners taken by the Sardinians were upwards of 30 officers, some of high rank. In consequence of the victory 40,000 Papal troops, mostly foreigners, including 300 officers and all of the guards of Lamoriciere, with six guns and ammunition, capitulated on the 19th of September, and laid down their arms.

Married:

On the 14th inst., by Elder Claude Clive, Mr. JOHN ALDER to CAROLINE COOLMAN, both from Essex, England.

Died:

In Lehi, Utah County, on the 16th ult., of inflammation of the lungs, JOHN ELIJAH, son of William and Susan L. Goats, aged 1 year, 6 months and 14 days.

Advertisements.

BASKET MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public generally that he has on hand and is prepared to execute to order, all kinds of BASKETS; also chair bottoming, and all other varieties of wicker work.

Produce taken; cash not refused.

DANIEL CAMOMILE.

Residence, 11th Ward, near McMaster's rope walk. 3-1t

Lost, Stolen or Strayed,

ONE yoke of CATTLE, of a light red color, branded double diamonds on the horns; one has a brockled face, and shod on the fore-feet; the other a bobtail. Both are branded on the left side with W, and H on left hip. Any person informing me where they are to be obtained, shall be satisfactorily rewarded by calling on C. R. Savage, at Cannon & Savage's Photographic Room, next door to the Salt Lake House, G. S. L. City. 3-tf

TREES, TREES, TREES.

THERE may be found this fall, at the Nurseries and Gardens of Charles H. Oliphant, 12th Ward, a choice assortment of Fruit Trees.

Apple trees, two years old, grafted with some of the best summer, fall and winter varieties from the States.

Several thousand fine Peach Trees, one, two, and three years old.

Plum trees, two years old, of several choice varieties from the States.

Peach trees, one, two and three years old.

Apricot trees, a large quantity, one and two years old.

Grape Vines and Locust trees.

Also, one thousand Hooker Strawberry Plants, one of the finest strawberries cultivated in the States.

Wheat, corn, hay, produce of all kinds, lumber, shingles and wood, taken in exchange. 3-tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

WE, the undersigned, have this day dissolved the partnership heretofore existing between us as Station Keepers, on East Bear River, known and transacting business under the name and title of Myers & Ball.

All persons having accounts with the aforesaid firm, are hereby notified that John W. Myers will receive all moneys due, and pay all the firm indebtedness, on account of business transacted up to this 10th day of September, 1860.

JOHN W. MYERS,
JAMES L. BALL.

3-3t

NOTICE.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
U. S. CITY, Oct. 15th, 1860.

THE time of holding Court in this District having been changed, persons summoned as Grand Jurors to appear here on the 29th inst., are hereby notified not to attend.

ENOCH L. MASON,
Dep. U. S. Marshal.

3 1t

ELECTION NOTICE.

THE electors of Great Salt Lake and Tooele Counties, will on Monday, the 5th day of November next, elect a member of the Legislative Council of the Territory, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Orson Pratt, sen.

A. CUMMING,
Executive Office, Utah Territory,
Oct. 20th, 1860. 3-2t

SUGAR MILL.

JOHN TAYLOR has lately put in operation a large powerful SUGAR MILL, at the Mill Factory, in the 19th Ward, which is attached to the cotter wood of said factory. Persons wishing a good article and dispatch will apply to Jno. pr. Carlton or Sample Taylor, on the premises. JOHN TAYLOR.

3 2t

STUMBLE OUT GOODIES UP!

Bring your Cloze to the last Mill in the city.

R. B. MARGETTS has himself in full operation at the E. H. Cost's Water Power, north of the Lion Hotel, in the 20th Ward. Those wishing to have their cloze carded up immediately can make application on the premises. 2 tf

$50 REWARD.

I WILL pay Twenty Five Dollars Reward for a bay mare MULE, which I lost on the 20th of July last, in Kay's Ward, branded with double Z on the right shoulder and hip; also other brands, some not recollected. The said mule is heavy made, medium height, carries the neck a little bowed and ears rather straight. Any person delivering the said mule to Wm. Dennison, will receive the reward. I believe the mule to be in or about Sconiers settlement. 2-3t

S. M. BLAIR.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

RICHARD and JOSEPH MORRIS beg leave respectfully to inform their numerous friends and the public generally, that they have opened a BOOT and SHOE SHOP, one door south of Bullen, the watchmaker, in Main St., where they will work up home made or States material.

Their extensive experience in England, and in the States, qualifies them to compete with any, in their branch of business, as far as style, beauty, and workmanship are considered.

Their large patent sewing machine enables them to finish ladies' and gents' boots, shoes and gaiters with despatch and in a superior manner.

Agent for Howe's Sewing Machine. 2-3t

NORTH THE EMPIRE ROLLS.

THE undersigned, having permanently located in LOGAN, the county city of Cache County, takes pleasure in assuring the public that for the future he will keep constantly on hand a General Assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

which he will sell low for any and all kinds of produce.

BOOTS and SHOES made to order.
Bills for LUMBER furnished at short notice.
Produce taken for all we have to sell.
Remember the Produce Store.

4-tf S. M. BLAIR.

COMIC JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

VANITY FAIR

IS issued regularly every Wednesday, and is for Sale by all Newsmen, and at the Office of Publication, No. 113 Nassau-street, New York.

TERMS:

Three dollars per annum, in advance—Six cents single copy.

TERMS FOR CLUBS:

Two copies of Vanity Fair will be sent to one address for	$5 00
Five copies	12 00
Ten copies	20 00

An extra copy will be allowed to the getter-up of every club of not less than five copies.

This paper is electrotyped, and back numbers may be procured at any time. 1-3t

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!

GEORGE GODDARD

HAS just received, on commission, a quantity of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Hats, Children's Fancy Do., &c. &c.,

which he is determined to sell VERY, VERY CHEAP for Cash.

For Instance:

Good Pants, lined,	$3 00 a pair and upwards.
Plush Vests,	2 25 each "
Over Coats,	8 25 each "
Good Strong Hunting Shoes	2 50 per pair.

(Every thing else in like proportion,) and lots of things for Ladies, equally cheap.

My store is one door north of Thomas Box's.

N.B. Those who wish for Bargains had better come quick. 1-tf

NOTICE.

MESSRS. HOUTZ & BRINGHURST beg to inform the public that they have a large and excellent assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, of every description, at their establishment in Springville, which they will exchange for Wheat and Cattle, allowing the highest market price. They have also a large quantity of Wool, which they will exchange for wheat or cash. Call and see us at the Houtz & Co.'s Mill. 3-tf

CACHE VALLEY DRUG STORE.

J. H. MARTINEAU

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Cache county that he has established a

Drug Store at Logan,

Cache county, where he keeps constantly on hand a choice assortment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

of the best quality, consisting of Grafenberg Pills, Eye Lotion, Children's Panacea, Marshall's Uterine Catholicon, Green Mountain Ointment, and a great variety of the staple articles of the trade. Also, Indigo, Logwood, Alum, Copperas, Essences, Soap, Alcohol, &c., &c., &c., which he will sell low for cash. Physicians are invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

An assortment of

STAPLE GOODS

kept constantly on hand, consisting of Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Tobacco, Liquors, DRY GOODS, and a great variety of notions. Also, Rifles, Double barreled Guns, and Ammunition, which will be sold low for cash.

☞ Butter, Lard, Eggs, &c., WANTED, for which the highest market price will be paid.

3-3m JAMES H. MARTINEAU.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS!

A LARGE AMOUNT

OF

MERCHANDISE

TO BE

SACRIFICED AT UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.

HAVING opened our Establishment on the "Low Prices" and "Live and let live" System, the undersigned would call the attention of the people of Utah Territory to their

Choice and Assorted Stock

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

STAPLE GOODS,

AND

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE,

Which they are determined to SELL

Cheap for Cash.

It is your interest to save money in your pocketbook, call and examine our Stock and Prices, before buying elsewhere, and you will soon be convinced of the truth of our Declaration.

Call, try for yourselves, and remember it is no trouble to show our Goods.

J. CALDWELL & CO.

Next door to Young and Ivins' Store.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We are in receipt of a splendid assortment of

NEW GOODS,

among which

FIFTY COOKING STOVES

of the latest and best patterns, to arrive between the 1st and 5th November next.

3-tf J. CALDWELL & CO.

Selected Poetry.

THE DOOM BEFORE.

Alas! we are prone to say:
"We have fallen on evil hours,"
When a thought of grief floats away
Like the breath of the fading flowers,
And a sound, on the wings of a dying day,
Is borne to the heavenly bowers!

Yet nations have right to rest,
And the warrior a right to go,
And Love has a right to save the best
From the weight of the coming blow.
We gaze on the joys of the parted blessed
Through the tears of a selfish woe.

'Tis blood, not tears, should fall
O'er the brave who breathe no more,
For empty the breach in the crumbling wall
Which they manned in the days of yore,
And who shall respond to the trumpet call
To rescue the banner they bore?

Can the warrior now survey
His foe the distant combat wear?
Let him learn to wait—nor rashly say
That the valiant have left no heirs—
Till he watch the deeds of the changing day
From a crowning height like theirs;

Till the smoke of the fray
Shall have rolled away
On the breath of their answered prayers.

[Chambers' Journal.

Gleanings.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR A FILE OF THE LONDON TIMES.—One thousand pounds sterling has recently been offered in London for a complete set of the *Times* newspaper, for a public library at Melbourne, in Australia, but without success. This fact is an instance of the rising importance of the things that, at the moment, seem only of trivial value, scarcely worth preserving, but which to succeeding generations afford the most authentic source of knowledge concerning the "form and pressure" of their time. The British Museum now collects and preserves everything, and the Bodleian Library, which (after much deliberation, and in the exercise of a judgement no doubt considered sound at the time) was expressly debarred by its founder from admitting the vain and trivial light literature of the date of its formation, is now glad to purchase the sixpenny and shilling plays and pamphlets of that day at prices from £50 to £150 each.

"THE FORCE OF FOLLY COUNTS NO FICTION GO."—A Parisian genius has just invented a musical petticoat! By the aid of scientific mechanism, the crinoline is rid of all springs, hoops, bolts, pivots, &c., and is inflated, like a life preserver, the air furnishing any amount of distention required. The sublime feature of the invention is this: The elegant wearer need only touch a spring, arranged to communicate with the pocket of her dress, and the air in the skirt sets in motion a musical attachment not unlike a bird-organ, playing a variety of tunes, from the gems of the operas to the nursery lullaby. The inventor confidently declares that the ballroom orchestras may be entirely dispensed with in the future; the ladies wearing his "musical petticoat" can provide themselves with waltzes, quadrilles and polkas to their hearts' content.

SUNLIGHT IN HOUSES.—The following fact has been established by careful observation: That where sunlight penetrates all the rooms of a dwelling the inhabitants are less liable to sickness than in a house where the apartments lose its health-invigorating influences. Basement rooms are the nurseries of indisposition. It is a gross mistake to compel human beings to reside partially under ground. There is a defective condition of the air in such rooms, connected with dampness, besides the decomposing paint on the walls, and the escape of noxious gases from pipes and drains. All school rooms, especially, should be open to the sunlight, yet, as a general rule, they are darkened like a parlor.

AN INTELLIGENT ELEPHANT.—"Tell my grand-children," said the late Right Rev. Daniel Wilson, writing home from India, "that an elephant here has a disease in his eyes. For three days he has been completely blind. His owner, an engineer officer, asked Dr. Webb if he could do anything to relieve the poor animal. The doctor said he would try nitrate of silver, which was a remedy commonly applied to similar diseases in the human eye. The high animal was ordered to lie down, and, at first, on the application of the remedy raised a most extraordinary roar at the acute pain which it occasioned. The effect, however, was wonderful. The eye was restored, and the animal could partially see. The next day, when he was brought and heard the doctor's voice, he laid down of himself, placed his enormous head on one side, curled up his trunk, drew in his breath just like a man about to endure an operation, gave a sigh of relief when it was over, and then, by trunk and gesture, evidently wished to express his gratitude."

ABD-EL-KADER AND THE NUNS.—The Paris papers contain the following: "The superior-general of the houses of Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul in Paris has just received from Algiers, a letter sent by a Sister of Charity. The writer states that, at the moment of the massacre at Damascus, when, her companions and herself had given themselves up for lost, and were recommending their souls to God, Abd-el-Kader came and gave them assistance at personal risk to himself, unexpected, and saving them all, seventeen in number, under his protection, and then conducted with their pupils in safety to Beirout. The Emir has, under these perilous circumstances, kept the promise which he formerly gave to Pere Etienne, Superior of the Lazarists, residing in Paris, when expressing with enthusiasm his admiration of the pious fearlessness of the Sisters of Charity. 'Let the day ever come,' he said, 'when those servants of Christ and of humanity shall be exposed to any danger, Death protect and defend them even at the utmost personal risk.' The Paris pamphleteers are just now feeling the pulse of Europe, perhaps by order of the Emperor, by proposing Abd-el-Kader to be Emperor of Arabia, the new state to be in the East.

GREAT WRITERS.—Most truly did Theodore Sedgwick say that it is the man of robust and enduring constitution, of elastic nerve, of comprehensive digestion, who does the great work of life. It is Scott with his manly form. It is Broughton with his super-human powers of physical endurance. It is Franklin, at the age of seventy, camping out on his way to arouse the Canadas, as our hardiest boys of twenty now camp out in the Adirondack, or on the Miramichi. It is Napoleon, sleeping four hours, and on horseback twenty. It is Washington, with his splendid frame and physical strength.

BACHELORS, ATTENTION!—The attention of bachelors is invited to the following "wail" from the Springfield Republican:—"There are some sad sights in this world—a city sacked and burned—a battlefield after a great slaughter—a London in the midst of a plague—a ship burning at sea—a family pining in starvation—a jug of molasses wrecked upon the pavement—but to us the saddest sight of all is an old bachelor walking toward his end, his great duties undone, his shirt-buttons off, his stocking out at the toes, and nobody to leave his money to. Were we such a man, the mild, reproving eye of a widow or maiden lady would drive us mad. But there is still hope. Uglier and older men than any of our friends have married beautiful wives, who trained them admirably, and spent their money elegantly."

GREAT MEN.—Homer was a beggar; Plautus turned a mill; Terence was a slave; Boethius died in jail; Paul Borghese had fourteen trades, but starved with them all; Tasso was often distressed for a few shillings; Cervantes died of hunger; Camoens, the writer of the "Lusiad," ended his days in an almshouse; and Vaulgeles left his body to the surgeons, to help pay his debts. In England, Bacon lived a life of meanness and distress; Sir Walter Raleigh died on the scaffold; Spencer died in want; Milton sold his copyright of "Paradise Lost" for $75, and died in obscurity; Dryden lived in poverty and distress; Otway perished of hunger: Lee died in the street; Steele was in perpetual warfare with his bailiffs; Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" was sold for a trifle, to save him from the grasp of the law.

INK STAINS.—In a visit to Marseilles, a little incident came within my observation, which may prove serviceable to many of your large class of readers. In the Hotel des Empereurs, where I was residing, an ink stand was accidently overturned upon a beautiful table spread; those present thought that the cloth was ruined. The servant being called in, to remove the article from the table, all were surprised when he assured us that no harm had been done, and more surprised still at witnessing the successful means resorted to for removing the inkstains. The servant sprinkled over the cloth a quantity of pepper and salt, and rubbed them over its surface. The mixture soon absorbed every portion of the ink, and the table-spread was in as good a condition as before the accident. The spread was of woolen fabric. I have never had an occasion for testing the merits of this simple mixture when applied to other cloths, but it would not certainly be attended with any bad result.

Varieties.

"You are from the country, are you not, sir?" said a dandy young bookseller to a homely-dressed Quaker, who had given him some trouble. "Yea." "Well, here's an 'Essay on the rearing of calves.'" "That," said Aminadab, as he turned to leave the shop, "thee had better present to thy mother."

A preacher on the borders, who not long ago had entered into the happy state of matrimony with a maiden named Grace, rather surprised his hearers on the ensuing Sabbath, by giving out as his text, "Unto me is this Grace given." The sermon, as might have been expected, was well worthy the newly made Benedict.

A young man who has recently taken a wife, says he did not find it half so hard to get married as he did to get the furniture.

Boys should be very careful how they steer their life barks, if they would arrive without shipwreck at the Isle of Man.

"I go through my work," as the needle said to the idle boy. "But not till you are hard pushed, as the idle boy said to the needle.

Be calm and quiet in your life. You are not necessarily serviceable to others when you are troublesome to yourself.

The wasp attacks the ripest fruit first; so will slander attempt to wound the most honest fame.

He that marries for beauty alone, is like a buyer of cheap furniture—the varnish that caught the eye will not endure.

"It seems," observed one dandy to another at a party, "that they give no supper to-night." To which the other replied, "Then I stop my expenses," and coolly took off his new pair of gloves.

Peace is better than joy. Joy is an uneasy guest, and always on tip-toe to depart. It tires and wears us out, and yet keeps ever fearing that the next moment it will be gone. Peace is not so—it comes more quietly, it stays more contentedly, and it never exhausts our strength, nor gives us one anxious forecasting thought.

It is tedious to the young to demand of them more than you are quite sure that they can accomplish with moderate industry; it not only tends to make them vainly superficial, but, what is still less thought of, their characters, slippery, slip-shod and slip-dog.

A good natured fellow may willingly lend a crutch to halting humanity, and yet take delight in tripping up the stilts of pretension.

"What's in a name?" says a popular writer. Sometimes a good deal, and sometimes precious little.

"No mistake is greater than to suppose that enjoyment depends upon extraordinary and different conditions. We can make ourselves very happy for hours with simply watching happy people.

Hope is to rich, what temperance is to health.

The lady who took everybody's eye, must have a lot of them.

Remember that recreation must not be your business, but a preparation to it.

LIST OF AGENTS.

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE EASTERN STATES.
Hon. W. H. Hooper.

GENERAL AGENT FOR CALIFORNIA.
Dwight Eveleth, Esq.

GENERAL TRAVELLING AGENT FOR UTAH TERRITORY.
John B. Malbon, Esq.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR CACHE COUNTY.
Col. Seth M. Blair and Judge Peter Maughan.

GENERAL AGENT FOR GREEN RIVER COUNTY.
Judge William Carter.

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE CALIFORNIA AND SALT LAKE MAIL ROUTE.
Major Howard Egan.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.
Santa Clara, Jacob Hamblin; Toquerville, Joshua T. Willes; Virgen City and Grafton, Sixtus E. Johnson; Washington, J. D. McCullough.

IRON COUNTY.
Cedar City, Richard V. Morris; Parowan, James Lowry; Paragoonah, Marius Ensign; Summit Creek, Seth Johnson.

BEAVER COUNTY
Beaver, Judge D. M. Thomas; Minersville, Jas. H. Rollins.

MILLARD COUNTY.
Fillmore, Jno. A. Ray; Cedar Springs, Levi Savage, jun.

SAN PETE COUNTY.
Manti, Geo. Peacock; Fort Ephraim, H. F. Peterson; Mount Pleasant, Wm. Morrison; Moroni, G. W. Bradley; Fountain Green, G. W. Johnson; Spring Town, C. G. Larsen.

JUAB COUNTY.
Nephi, M. D. Hambleton; Willow Creek, Jas Reece.

CEDAR COUNTY.
Camp Floyd and Fairfield, Messrs. Walker Bros.; Cedar Fort, J. Rodeback.

UTAH COUNTY.
Goshen, Wm. Price; Santaquin, Wm. McBride; Payson, F. W. Young, and Sabin, Beebe & Co.; Pondtown, H. B. M. Jolley; Spanish Fork, S. R. Wells; Springville, A. Johnson; Provo, Wm. Miller and H. H. Cluff; Pleasant Grove, W. G. Sterrett; American Fork, L. E. Harrington; Lehi, David Evans; Alpine City, J. W. Vance.

GREAT SALT LAKE COUNTY.
Gardner's Mills, D. R Allen; Draperaville, David James; Union, D. S Clements; Mormon, Ezekiel Lee; Big Cottonwood, D. Brinton; Mill Creek, Franklin Neff; West Mill Creek, William Park; Taylorsville, S. Bennion; Sugar House Ward, G. Stringham; South Cottonwood, A. Cahoon and Jos. Hammond; Fort Herriman, J. J. Steeking.

TOOELE COUNTY.
Tooele City, Eli B. Kelsey; Grantsville, A. C. Brower; E. T. City, Geo. Bryon.

SHAMEIP COUNTY.
Rush Valley, Robert Miller.

DAVIS COUNTY.
Bountiful, W. S. Muir; Canterville, William Reeves; Farmington, Lot Smith and Jas. Leithead; Kaysville, C. Layton.

WEBER COUNTY.
Ogden, Gen. C. W. West; North Ogden, Thos. Dunn; East Weber, T. J. Osborne; South Weber, Rd. Cook.

BOX ELDER COUNTY.
Brigham City, S. Smith; North Willow Creek, T. B. Hawkins.

Advertisements.

Fresh Arrivals!
FRESH ARRIVALS!!

GOODS! GOODS!
GOODS,
Cheaper, Still Cheaper!
IN GREAT VARIETY, STYLE, AND BEAUTY,
UNSURPASSED BY ANY,
AT
WALKER BROTHERS',
East Temple Street, G. S. L. City,
AND
Main St., Fairfield, Camp Floyd.

☞ The attention of Country Dealers particularly solicited. 1s-tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
4,000 BUSHELS of Wheat, also Oats, and Barley, for which the highest market price will be paid.
THOMAS BOX.
July 27, 1860. 1-tf.

Fresh Arrivals.
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT.
FIRST CLASS GOODS!
LOWEST PRICES!
W. JENNINGS,

THANKFUL for the liberal patronage he has received, will endeavor to merit a continuance of the same, and accordingly begs respectfully to announce that he has added to his former excellent stock of superior Merchandise, a
CHOICE SELECTION
OF THE
NEWEST
GOODS,
FROM THE
Trains of Messrs. Ranzhoff & Walker,
CONSISTING OF
STAPLE ARTICLES,
GROCERIES,
AND
FANCY GOODS,

Coats, Pants and Vests;
Overshirts and Drawers;
Men's Black and Colored Hats & Plush Caps;
Broad Cloths, Satinettes and Jeans;
Delaines, Plaids and Linseys;
Hickory, Drabms, Ticking and Checks;
Domestics, Calicos and Ginghams;
Ribbons, Laces and Fringes;
Gloves, Hose, and Xankee Notions;
Oils, Varnish, Turpentine and Lead;
Locks, Butts, Screws and Glass;
Hardware and Cutlery;
Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Spices, &c., &c.

Another Reduction in prices of BOOTS and SHOES; also a large stock of Upper and Sole LEATHER, which must be cleared out. Liberal reductions to large purchasers.

If you are desirous of laying out your money to the best advantage, call on JENNINGS, at his Old Stand, on Main Street, and you will be convinced that he is selling goods of the best quality at the most reasonable prices, as the stock is complete with a general assortment, which cannot fail to please.

A liberal allowance to Merchants for purchases, country produce and hardware.

The MEAT & PROVISION MARKET carried on as usual, one door South.

A few good Beef Cattle, Sheep, Poltry, Eggs, &c., wanted in exchange. 1-tf

STAINES, NEEDHAM & CO.

WE, the undersigned, having received from the EASTERN STATES
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT
OF
DRY
GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,
STATIONERY,
CROCKERY WARE,
And Notions;

And in addition thereto having purchased the entire Stock of Messrs. HOCKADAY & BURR, we are prepared to TRADE for
CASH, CATTLE, WHEAT OR FLOUR,
on reasonable terms.
STAINES, NEEDHAM & CO.
G. S. L. City, Aug. 28, 1860. s1-tf

Great Reduction!
THE
PURE POTEEN
CHEAPER THAN EVER
AT
THE TENTH WARD
DISTILLERY.
Wholesale, $2 50; Retail, $3 00.

THE undersigned again returns thanks for the liberal patronage of his friends heretofore, and begs to assure them that he has still on hand at his residence, near the OLD POTTERY, in the 10th Ward, a superior
UNADULTERATED ARTICLE
OF
GRAIN WHISKY,
Also prepared by himself and warranted, a delicious article of
PURE CORDIAL.

The distillery is still under the constant personal superintendence of the proprietor, who holds himself responsible that no deleterious matter is introduced into his liquors either in the distillation or rectifying thereof. His long experience in the business has prepared him to compete with the best professors in the art.
1-tf. GEORGE BADDLEY.

Labor is Wealth--Persevere & Prosper.
D. J. ROSS, SHOEMAKER,

BEGS to inform the public that he has REMOVED his Shop to the Mechanics' Buildings, on 2nd South Street, near the Post Office, where he is on hand to accommodate his customers with whatever they want in his line. Encourage labor and create wealth. All kinds of produce taken as payment. 1-3m

CHARLES KING,
WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKER,
CARPENTER AND HOUSE JOINER,
EMIGRATION STREET.
REPAIRS promptly executed. Give me a call. 1-tf

WHO WILL EXCHANGE?
I HAVE 32 acres of Farming Land enclosed by itself, and under cultivation; together with a good dwelling house, which I will exchange for City property, cash, or stock.
For particulars, apply at the MOUNTAINEER office. 1-tf.

EMILY H. MILLS,
Milliner, Mantle and Dressmaker, and Embroiderer,
RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of her friends and the ladies generally.
Orders punctually and neatly executed, and charges moderate.
Emigration Street, 13th Ward, G. S. L. City. s5-3m

HATTING.
THE subscriber hereby gives notice to the public that he has resumed the above business at his old stand in the 17th Ward, G. S. L City, one block north of Temple Block.
WANTED,
All kinds of furs, for which a liberal price will be paid; also Saxony sheep and lamb's wool, fire wood, &c.
1-tf JOSEPH L. HEYWOOD.

MILLWORK & MACHINERY.
WE are prepared to build or repair all kinds of Millwork and Machinery, including water, wind and horse powers; drills, reapers and thrashers; sugar and fanning mills; by contract or otherwise, at the lowest prices for ready pay.
Those having States machinery will find it to their advantage to employ us.
Patterns for castings and models of machinery made to order.
Our terms are—Store pay, produce of all kinds at the current rates, 10 per cent discount for cash. WM. J. SILVER,
J. FORBES.
East side of 10th Ward, G. S. L. City. s5-3m

NEW GOODS
FROM THE EAST.
J.B. KIMBALL & CO.
WOULD respectfully call the attention of their friends and customers to their
LARGE STOCK
OF
GOODS,
Just received from the East, which consists of
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS
Millinery Goods,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
HARDWARE,
Boots and Shoes,
QUEENSWARE, to
HATS & CAPS,
GOLDEN ERA
COOK STOVES;
A FULL STOCK OF
STAPLE AND FANCY
GROCERIES
All of the above goods are before the public to examine.
Quality and Prices.
1-tf J. B. KIMBALL & CO.

HOWARD & DOWRING,
MANUFACTURERS OF LEATHER, BOOTS, SHOES,
HARNESS, SADDLES, ETC.,
AT the Old Stand of CUMMINGS & JONES, and also at the SADDLERY adjoining the Post Office, and fronting on Main Street.
Having employed a large number of the most efficient workmen, H. & D. are prepared and determined to give the utmost satisfaction in the quality of all articles manufactured by them as well as in punctuality in filling orders.
A liberal price paid for hides, bark and oil.
All kinds of produce taken in exchange. 1-tf

WANTED,
AT my FURNITURE SHOP,
2500 feet 4 by 4 Scantling.
5000 " 2 inch Plank.
2000 " 1½ " "
2500 " 1¼ " "
5000 " 1 " "
Also, a Lot of Red Pine and Quaking Asp Timber for Chairs.
A large quantity of Furniture constantly on hand.
Call and see. 1-tf J. C. LITTLE.

"Give us the Fruit of our own Hands, and let our own Works praise us in our Gates."
THE undersigned has opened his COMB FACTORY, in the 17th Ward, on Jordan Street, and sells a good article of Coarse and Fine Combs by the dozen and by the piece. I will take every kind of produce in exchange at Tithing Office prices, but will allow for meat 10c. a pound; for hard wood, $10; soft wood, $8 per cord; for home made cloth, $2 50; rolls, 75 cents; woollen yarn, $1 50 a pound, to encourage home manufacture.
1-3m LOUIS BISCHOFF.

WOODMANSEE & BROS.
HAVING recently purchased a NEW and WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of
GOODS,
have them opened and now offered for sale in the House lately occupied by
HORD & DICKSON,
Situated on the East side of East Temple Street, G. S. L. City.

Their Stock consists of a fine assortment of Prints of the latest style, Lawns, Jaconetts, Delaines, Flannels, bleached and unbleached Muslin, Hosiery, Cotton Yarn, Satinettes, Jeans, Cottonades, Cassimeres, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Tobacco, Soaps, Dye Stuffs, Powder and Lead. Also, a fine assortment of Liquors, including a superior article of Bourbon Whisky, Bottled Brandies, Old Rye, and other liquors, with a variety of Fancy Notions. In fact, a complete assortment of everything suitable to the wants and demands of the Utah market.
TERMS, CASH.
A few yoke of good work oxen would be taken in exchange for our goods.
Give us a call. No trouble to show goods.
1-tf

SAVE YOUR PAPER RAGS.
THE inhabitants of Utah are requested to gather up and save their worn out wagon covers, and every description of cotton and linen rags for paper making, and deliver them, from time to time, to the Bishops of the several Wards, or the *News* and MOUNTAINEER Offices or their agents, for which, when clean, they will be allowed five cents a pound. The rags can be sufficiently cleansed in pure water, without soap.
It is expected that, in a few months, all who wish can receive paper in exchange for rags.
EDWARD HUNTER, Presiding Bishop.
1-tf

Consulting Engineer and Millwright.
THOSE about to erect mills of any kind will do well to give me a call; as being well posted on the latest Improvements in Machinery, by personal experience, and continually receiving correspondence from the East in relation thereto, I shall be enabled to give them the benefit thereof without experimenting on untried novelties.
Books posted by the day, week or month.
WM. J. SILVER.
East side of the 10th Ward, G. S. L. City. s5-3m

Fire & Brimstone
A. C. PYPER
TAKES pleasure in presenting to the public a superior article of
HOME-MANUFACTURED
SULPHUR AND BRIMSTONE,
better than any imported from the States. For SALE at Messrs. NIXON, GODDARD, and A. TAYLOR & SON'S STORES, wholesale and retail.
Who will encourage Home Manufacture? 1-tf

E. MARTIN,
CARRIAGE, SIGN, ORNAMENTAL AND HOUSE
PAINTER,
GILDER, &c.
ALL kinds of GRAINING and MARBLING neatly executed.
PUTTY,
Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Japan, &c., &c., for sale by retail.
THE BEST
PAINT SHOP,
IN THE TERRITORY,
In rear of DAFT'S STORE, East Temple Street. 1-tf

BIG COTTONWOOD
DISTILLERY.
THE Proprietor having opened a House in Salt Lake City, sign of
Pony Express,
is prepared to supply his customers with a very superior article of
WHISKY, BRANDY, CORDIAL, AND BEER.
☞ All kinds of Produce, especially Wheat, taken in exchange.
Sept. 17. s4-tf WILLIAM HOWARD.

GLOBE
BAKERY,
Next door north of Livingston, Bell & Co.'s Store.
RICHARD COLGHTLY
BEGS most respectfully to thank his friends and the public generally for past patronage, and solicits an inspection of his present stock of Crackers, &c., of the different kinds of which, viz., Milk Crackers, Butter Crackers, Boston Crackers and Hard Bread, he has a large quantity always on hand, so that customers and others can be supplied with a choice stock of the staff of life, manufactured of the best material, and at moderate prices, at a minute's notice.
FINE LIGHT BREAD
Hot and fresh every day. Pound Cakes, Wedding Cakes, Sugar Crackers, Cakes, Pastry, Almonds, &c., when desired, they will be made to order at short notice. Home made Crackers sold by the wholesale.
Rye Bread three cts. a loaf.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!!
SIGN OF BIG
T
Hooper, Eldredge & Co.
HAVE received and are NOW OPENING a Magnificent Assortment of
NEW, FRESH & BEAUTIFUL
GOODS,
Consisting in part of
Ladies' and Gents' Dress Goods;
STAPLE AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
Well selected
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE & QUEENSWARE,
Glass, Nails, Paints, Oils,
VARNISH AND PUTTY.
ALSO,
A Complete and Well-Selected Stock of
LADIES', GIRLS' & INFANTS' BOOTEES & SHOES;
GENTS' BOOTS, SHOES & GAITERS, HATS, ETC.
Dress Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, and a full stock of Notions, &c.
They are determined to SELL THEM
Low for Cash or Ready Pay,
and will take pleasure in showing them. Please call and see us.
☞ Remember the Sign of the Big T.
G. S. L. City, Oct. 1, 1860. 1-tf

JORDAN MILLS.
THE Proprietors of the above Mills respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and patrons, that they have thoroughly repaired and fitted up their mill in a manner not surpassed in the Territory. They are now prepared to attend to all business, in their line, entrusted to them.
To our old customers we return our thanks for past favors, and solicit their patronage anew.
1-tf D. R. ALLEN & Co.

BLACKSMITHING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
H. C. JACKSON will be on hand to accommodate his friends and customers at his Old Stand, near BALLO'S HALL, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to be worthy the patronage of all who want good work done.
Accounts of long standing will be collected without fail. A hint to the wise is sufficient.
1-tf

NEW ARRIVALS
FROM THE EAST,
At Livingston, Bell & Co.'s.
LIVINGSTON, BELL & CO. would respectfully tender thanks to their many friends & patrons for past favors, while they have again to announce the arrival, within a few days, of two trains of 60 Waggons, loaded with a very large and superior selection of
NEW GOODS.
FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN PRICES
May be expected on many items independent of the supply or demand in market. We invite an early call to examine our stock.
A full assortment of citizen's as well as Sutler's Goods kept at our store in CAMP FLOYD, where, as well as in Salt Lake City, Country Dealers can be supplied at wholesale, on liberal terms.
Fifty light Chicago Waggons and several hundred head of superior work Oxen also for sale.
1-tf LIVINGSTON, BELL & CO.

PANTECHNICON.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION!
A New Arrival of very Superior GOODS, and now Selling at Unparalelled Low Prices.
G. CLEMENTS,
GRATEFUL for many past favors, respectfully informs the public that he has opened his
NEW STORE
in EAST TEMPLE STREET, G. S. L. City; where he has on hand an extensive Stock of the best articles of
MERCHANDISE,
And the choicest varieties of
GROCERIES
that can be purchased in the Eastern Markets with ready money.
The GROCERIES consist of the luxuries and comforts of life—of everything suitable for the finest and most fastidious taste, and every comfort for the plainest appetite and humblest means.
The MERCHANDISE comprises Dry Goods of all kinds, textures, patterns, colors and shades to please and delight the eye, and adorn and comfort the body.
A large assortment of the most fashionable styles of
HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
in great variety to suit old and young, rich and poor.
The patrons of education will learn with pleasure that he has on hand a splendid stock of uniform
SCHOOL BOOKS,
embracing McGuffey's series of Readers, Mitchel's Geography and Atlas, Ray's Arithmetic, Slates, Pencils, Stationery, &c., &c.
IRONMONGERY.
TINWARE.
Brass Kettles, Butts, Screws, Looking Glasses, Queensware, and Yankee Notions;
and, in short, everything suitable for the growing demands of a great and prosperous people.
The goods are marked at the lowest figures, and cannot fail to give satisfaction to the purchaser.
The STORE may easily be distinguished by the large
TOWN CLOCK
in front of the building, which will give the correct time day and night, and be a guide to the best and cheapest Emporium in Utah.
The services, attention paid to business and confidence. The patronage of the public respectfully solicited.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
☞ OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 13th Ward opposite City Brewery. 1-tf

D. RICHARDSON, M.D.,
N. E. corner of West Temple, and 2nd South St.
I WILL wait upon all persons, in pursuit of health, who may favor me with a call. I keep constantly on hand a choice selection of medicine of the best quality for my practice; also Richardson's Concentrated Pyloric Jamaica Bitters, and Family Pills. They have no equal for the bilious attacks peculiar to this climate. They are put up by me, fresh every month. Every family in the country should keep on hand this valuable medicine, which is ready for use when needed; have those hotpot of the cheap, useless preparations that are palmed off on Utah, which have been put up twenty years ago.
Trusses, Abdominal and Uterine Supporters, and other instruments, on an improved plan, for the cure of Prolapsus Uteri (falling down of the womb). Persons troubled with these weaknesses, will find it to their advantage to consult
DR. RICHARDSON.
Cash, wheat, flour, butter, eggs, &c., taken in exchange. Don't forget to bring it along.
1-tf.

DENTAL ART.
THE undersigned has received an assortment of Stocton's celebrated Mineral TEETH, with Gums; also, American and English TEETH, without Gums. He is now prepared to accommodate such as may call on him, with from one to a full set on Gold Plates.
JAS. M. BARLOW,
Clock and Watch Maker,
First house east of the Deseret Store,
1-tf G. S. L. City.

PAINTING.
W. V. MORRIS,
HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER
SHOP—Next door north of George Cronyn's Store, East Temple Street. 1-tf

GET YOUR MONEY BACK.
THE undersigned have opened a NEW STORE, in
FARMINGTON, DAVIS COUNTY,
WHERE THEY ARE SELLING
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, and Ready Made Clothing,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
JUDSON L. STODDARD,
THOMAS S. SMITH,
LEONARD G. RICE.
Farmington, Davis Co. 1-tf

JAMES HAGUE,
GUN AND LOCK SMITH,
[SHOP IN EAST TEMPLE STREET.]
RIFLES, Shot Guns, Revolving Pistols, &c., carefully cleaned, repaired and put in order.
Mexican Spurs made to order and always on hand.
☞ Call and see me. 1-tf.

SELLING AT COST WITHOUT FREIGHT!
WILLIAM DERR
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Utah that he has commenced manufacturing COMBS, at his Residence, one block south of Union Square, 15th Ward. If you want fine, coarse, or fancy dressing Combs, now is your time. He will take in exchange grain, flour, corn, &c., at Tithing prices. Cash will be taken at par. 1-tf

WM. S. GODBE
KEEPS constantly on hand a choice selection of
DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
AND
CHEMICALS,
of the best quality.
A full assortment of the well-known
GRAEFENBERG FAMILY REMEDIES,
the extraordinary efficacy of which has been so abundantly tested in this Territory.
A great variety of
Patent Medicines, Fancy Soaps, Oils, Perfumeries, Combs, Brushes, &c.
Indigo, Extract Logwood, Madder and other Dye Stuffs.
Nipple Glasses, Breast Pipes, Nursing Bottles, Syringes, Trusses, Shoulder Braces, and Female Abdominal Supporters,
Of the best styles.
Fresh Baled Cultivated HOPS.
☞ Prescriptions carefully filled.
All kinds of Grain taken in payment.

BREWERY.
I can now offer the public an article of
Ale and Beer
that will compare favorably with any in the world.
WM. S. GODBE.
One door south of Drug Store, Main Street. 1-tf

Fashionable Tailoring
ESTABLISHMENT.
THRELL & STOAT
BEG respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Utah that they still hold forth at their Old Stand, one door north of GEORGE CRONYARD'S, East Temple Street, where they have now a supply of CLOTHS, cassimeres and Coats and Pants, always on hand.
Fancy Buckskin Coats and Pants made to order. Also, a good supply of READY MADE CLOTHING always on hand.
Cutting done. Terms reasonable.

L. G. MOORE,
BEGS leave to state to his friends and the public in general, that he has opened his
Tailor's Shop
to the west door south of Bolton & Co.'s Store, in Mills' building, 1st block south of Temple, where he will be happy to attend to all business in his line.
All who patronize him may expect prompt attention and every of the finest workmen in the employ of Messrs. Bolton, and the proprietor of the establishment will guarantee to all customers of executing work in the latest style, of durable materials, and on reasonable terms.
All kinds of clothing cleaned, repaired, dyed, &c., renovated, they will guarantee to execute neatly equal to new.
Cutting done on reasonable terms.
A large quantity of heavy cloth, of various kinds.
Buckskins always on hand.